FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON GORBACHEV SUMMIT BRIEFING IN PRAGUE

Gorbachev, Leaders Greeted

LD211650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary arrived in Prague today with the members of his entourage. He will take part in the meeting of general and first secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of the Warsaw Pact states in the Czechoslovak capital.

The esteemed guest was cordially welcomed at Ruzyne Ariport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the party's Central Committee Presidium including Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Jarosalav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present were Viktor Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, and other employees of the embassy.

Also arriving further to attend the meeting of general and first secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of the Warsaw Pact states were: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the State Council; and President Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP.

The highest representatives of the fraternal parties were met at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic; Presidium members of the party's Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs. Also present were ambassadors of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland and Romania in Czechoslovakia.

Welcome at Prague Castle

LD212128 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] After the meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Czechoslovak representative Gustav Husak, together with Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, and Bohuslav Chnoupek then welcomed to Prague Castle the representatives of the countries taking part in the meeting: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov; Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilie Vaduva; Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, and Minister Peter Varkonyi; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, accompanied by Minister Oskar Fischer; and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, accompanied by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The participants in the meeting met in the New Gallery of Prague Castle behind the discussion table [as heard]. Comrade Gorbachev exchanged greetings with the leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact states on his arrival in the conference hall.

Today's meeting also shows that the peace policy of the socialist countries is really continuous. The whole world saw this also during the last 3 days when the supreme Soviet representative held talks with the U.S. President.

'No Precedent' For Briefing

LD211759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] As our Prague correspondent Nora Somogyi has reported, only the news of the politicians' arrival and the fact of the meeting itself have so far been revealed in the Czechoslovak capital. Observers, however, are certain that during the meeting, which is starting at this moment in Prague Castle, Mikhail Gorbachev will brief the leaders of the allied countries about his talks with Reagan and about the results achieved at the Geneva summit meeting.

The meeting came as a surprise to many because there is no precedent for a CPSU general secretary to brief his country's most important allies on the day his bilateral talks ended.

Husak Gives Dinner

LD212001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, gave a dinner at Prague Castle today on the occasion of the summit meeting of Warsaw Pact states' representatives in Prague. Present at the dinner were Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mikhail Gorbachev. Also present were members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission. Also among the participants were the ministers of foreign affairs and ambassadors of Warsaw Pact states in Czechoslovakia. The dinner took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Leaders Depart

LD212109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2032 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, president of the State Council; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the State Council; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and president of the State Council; and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania left Prague this evening.

The honored guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Gorbachev Reported To Remain

LD220827 Hamburg DPA in German 0646 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, 22 Nov (DPA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet party leader, has evidently extended his visit to Prague. On Thursday evening [21 November], the official news agency CTK reported the departure by air of the Communist Party leaders, who were bid farewell by Gustav Husak, head of state and party leader of the CSSR.

Gorbachev's name was missing from the list of those departing. Nor was any mention made of Gorbachev's departure on Friday morning by Czechoslovak radio.

The Eastern Bloc leaders had gathered on Thursday in the capital of the CSSR, in order to be briefed by the Soviet party leader about the summit meeting held with Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President

Gorbachev Departs 22 Nov

LD221154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in the Prague meeting of the highest representatives of Warsaw Pact states, left Czechoslovakia today for Moscow.

Mikhail Gorbachev was cordially seen off at Ruzyne Airport by the following: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia was also present.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET FIRST HALF OF DEC

AU221344 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, Nov 22 (AFP) -- A regular session of the Warsaw Pact defence ministers will be held in East Berlin in the first half of next month, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reported today.

The last meeting was held Dec 3-5, 1984 in Budapest.

SUMMIT POWERS DEFEND IMPERIALISM, HEGEMONISM

AU220031 Tirana ATA in English 1014 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) -- The American-Soviet summit between Reagan and Gorbachev concluded in Geneva on November 21. In the end of the meeting a joint statement was published.

It follows from the talks and joint statement that the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, will continue the known policy of defending their imperialist and hegemonistic interests to the detriment of peace and security in the world, to the detriment of the freedom and independence of the peoples. Likewise, the statement mentions a series of agreements of cooperation between the two superpowers in different fields.

The news agencies report that the USA and the Soviet Union decided to maintain summit regular contacts. Their two chieftains, Reagan and Gorbachev, will exchange visits in Washington and Moscow in a near future.

After of the meeting, Reagan and Gorbachev went to Brussels and Prague respectively where they held special summit meetings of the aggressive blocks, the NATO and Warsaw Treaty.

'MUTUAL TRUST' DISGUISES AIMS OF IMPERIALISM

AU211730 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Oct 85 p 4

[Shaban Muarti article "Mutual Trust: Political Fashion of Imperialist Policies"]

[Text] The imperialist diplomacies have taken to moralising an inclination to borrow terms and concepts from ethics and then circulate them for their own political aims is ever more evident in their diplomacies. Typical of their activities in this context is "mutual trust". At a press interview on 6 November, American President Ronald Reagan declared that the object of his policies is "to strengthen mutual trust" between the USA and the USSR in the entire international arena. A day later the Soviet leader Gorbachev qualified the "mutual strengthening of trust between states in international relations" as the core of Soviet foreign policy. The eighth round of the conference "on establishing mutual trust" in Europe opened in Stockholm on 6 November, organized by American and Soviet diplomacy. From Washington to Moscow, passing through other international centers of imperialist capital, "mutual trust" has become one of the seasonal manifestations of the big powers diplomacy.

This phenomenon has its own explanations as seen from two aspects. First, "the strengthening of trust" is advertised as a credo for relations among the imperialist powers. In their intercapitalist and international relations, there is an aggravation of their contradictions, their scuffles, and consequently mistrust toward each other. This is evident in the superpowers' relations and the politico-military imperialist alliances of the opposing sides. It is also evident in each imperialist camp's internal relations.

Such are the relations of the United States of America with NATO and those of the Soviet Union with the Warsaw Pact.

Each superpower or imperialist power is doing its best to trample the interest of its partners to secure its own interests, which is the main reason why treachery has become a norm in imperialist diplomatic morality. Their diplomatic actions, the solemn promises and pompous declarations of both sides or other sides do not guarantee anything, as the superpowers trample on them the very next day. They signed the nonproliferation treaty and the ban on nuclear tests, but tests and the increased perfection of nuclear amrs still continue. They signed the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty and the deployment of such arms has been extended to other countries. They propagated the agreement for "the peaceful exploitation of space" and they are now placing arms there. We can give an endless list of the many agreements between the United States and the USSR in the arms limitations area which have never been implemented as well as agreements of the Atlantic partnership or about the "unity of the socialist community," which have been trampled on by the leaders of the respective blocs.

Another aim of "the mutual trust" pretense concerns sovereign nations and people. The superpowers and the imperialist powers demand that these should trust the fate of their existence to others. "The mutual trust" of imperialist diplomacy is trying to create insecurity in the strength of peoples. It concerns people who wish to live freely and independently, without the tutelage of and dependence on one or the other superpower or imperialist power. In advertising "mutual trust" the imperialist diplomacies are trying to cover up dangerous and aggressive activities against the peoples' freedom and independence. In addition, imperialist diplomacy aims at legalizing its imperialist leadership in the world.

The process of "moralizing" undertaken by imperialist diplomacy also has other internal causes. The antidemocratic and reactionary content and activity of imperialist diplomacy has intensified to the point of being badly compromised. Imperialism, as reaction in all fields, is reflected indiplomacy by an intensification of its brutal and Mafia-type methods in attacking the peoples' interests. Attempts are being made to cover up this unmasked reality in many ways. George Shultz, the chief of American diplomacy, in a speech in New York openly stated that America is entitled to lead the world and "moral principles should not prevent it." The moral content of the diplomacy of American foreign policy is clearly exposed. On the other hand, Soviet diplomats and politicians demand of international public opinion that it remain satisfied with words alone because, as MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes, "Politics is words and words define obligations." Thus, the people should believe in words and in obligations defined by words, and should not react to the criminal activities of the superpowers and their allies' policies. It is not the first time that imperialist diplomacy has presented "mutual trust" as a fait accompli, as an elemenc that should be accepted irrespective of its content or of this or that imperialist diplomatic action. The American politician and scholar Henry Kissinger has said that "discovery of secrets endangers mutual trust." This concept proves that the secret dipomacy of the superpowers and other imperialist powers is using "mutual trust" to mask their dark intentions against the people and sovereign nations.

"Mutual trust" is a dangerous political fashion in imperialist diplomacy. Imperialist diplomacy is trying to hide, but in fact unmasks theharsh aggressiveness of its political diplomacy, harsh plots which are being cooked up behind the scenes for the enslavement of the people and countries. Imperialist diplomacy in the meantime, is trying to create the proper climate to neutralize the people's opposition and resistance. Imperialist diplomacy is afraid of the potential of the people's struggle to defend their freedom and independence. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "This resistance and struggle does not permit the plans of aggressive forces to be achieved as and whenever they may wish."

PARTY DAILY PRAISES 44 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

AU081244 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) For 44 years our people are fighting and living under the tested and glorious leadership of the party. It is a period which the people call with a legitimate pride the epoch of the party, the most brilliant and magnificent period in their century long history, the newspaper "Zeri I Popullit" writes in its today's editorial. Our party was greatly fortunate to have Comrade Enver Hoxha as its founder and leader for almost haf a century. His figure has been raised to the same height as that of the glorious Epopee of the national liberation war and that of the socialist construction of the country. To this testifies the whole history of the party, the struggle of the entire people for the liberation of the country and the daily work for the construction of socialism, Comrade Enver Hoxha's life till the moments his great communist heart stopped beating.

Only 5 years passed from the fascist occupation of the country until its complete liberation. Nevertheless, this period was filled with such events and had such a dynamic internal development that it can be equalled to entire decades in the life of the peoples, it is a period whichleft indelible marks on the fundamental revolutionary processes of a socialist nature that took place in the following decades and are going on at a present, on the role and prestige that socialist Albania enjoys today on the international arena. This shows once again the vital and universal strength of Marxixm-Leninism as well as the ability of our glorious party which applied its teachings in the concrete conditions of our country.

The life and revolutionary activity of our party over these 44 years have proved and prove that as the country develops, as the socialist revolution, deepens in all fields, its leading role in the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat should be strengthened even more because this role determines determines the fates of the people and the revolution. Our party has preserved intact its proletarian character and has loyally realised the leadership of the working class in all the stages and in all the fields of the life of the country. Our party has always been and is in the forefront of the struggle and work of the masses, it leads everywhere: in politics, and ideology, state power, economy, education, culture, science, army and in all the sectors of the life of the country. No problem, be it small or complex, actual or perspective can be solved with out the leadership of the party.

The party, the newspaper "Zeri I Popullit" continues, has led the people from victory to victory. Its monolithic ideological, political and organisational unity is sounder than ever. The unity of the people round the party is steel and unbreakable. It has been tempered and tested in the fierce class struggles against the internal and external enemies, against US imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction. On this unity are laid the foundations of our magnificent victories, and are based all the achievements and realisations of this year and of all the 7th Five Year Plan. In every action and step of its activity the party has taken and takes the opinion and has always kept in mind the role of the people as creator of history, the great principle, according to which the revolution is carried bout by the masses, socialism is constructed and defended by the masses, the party of the working class makes them conscientious.

The visits of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia in different districts of the country during this year, his valuable instruction and advice to further enhance the vanguard and militant role of the communists and cadres are precious lessons to make the leading and organizational work, the educational and control work of the party more scientific, more creative, more innovative and efficient, to further revolutionize all its life and activity all over the country.

On this day of celebration, our entire people, sure of their present and future, linked like flesh to bone with the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the newspaper "Zeri I Popullit" said in conclusion, express to the party the boundless love and gratitude for everything it has done for the freedom, independence and prosperity of the homeland and their well-being, they express also, once more, their communist and revolutionary determination to march always triumphantly on the road projected by its glorious architect on the historic November 8 and its immortal founder Comrade Enver Hoxha.

MALILE RECEIVES NEW TURKISH ENVOY SHIMSHIR

AU202129 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 20 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 20 (ATA) -- The Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Alabania, Bilal Shimshir, concerning the forthcoming presentation or the credentials of the president of the Presdium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic Albania.

BEKTESHI SPEAKS AT END OF GEOLOGY CONFERENCE

AU201139 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Nov

[Text] Tirana: November 20 (ATA) -- The 6th National Conference on Geology continued its proceedings in five sections yesterday before noon: in the sections of regional geology, geology of oil-gas resources, the geology of useful solid mineral resource, geophysics, hydrogeology and engineering geology. The four reports and 79 papers read out during the two-day conference drew a balance sheet of the major achievements attained in the field of geology over the years of the people's state power under the leadership of the party. These achievements, it was stressed, have at their foundations the teachings of our beloved and inforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The closing plenary session of the conference took place yesterday afternoon. Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining. Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Xhafer Spahiu, the Minister of Energetics; Lavdosh Ahmetaj, the Minister of Education and Culture; Tefta Cami, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda, the chairman of the Science and Technique Committee, Ajet Ylli and other comrades.

At this session the floor was taken by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi who in making the conclusions of the conference greeted the working people of geology on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

He spoke highly about the good scientific level of the reports and papers delivered at this conference, which correctly reflected the achievements and the tasks in the future. After speaking about the successes achieved over the past four decades, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi emphasized some of the main directions of work in this sector.

In conclusion Comrade Besnik Bekteshi expressed his conviction that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, our geologists will respond with fresh achievements to the trust the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha had laid in them in order to precede the socialist industrialization of the country and provide the homeland with as much useful minerals as possible.

In declaring the proceedings of the conference closed, Comrade Hajredin Celiku said that the working people of geology all over the country will multiply their forces to score greater successes and precede in the best possible way the development of the mineral extracting and processing industry.

LEADERS ATTEND ART PIONEER'S FUNERAL RITES

AU202128 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 20 Nov

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 20 (ATA) -- The funeral ceremony of the people's artist, Gaqo Avrazi, outstanding personality on art and culture, and one of the pioneers of the Albanian music of socialist realism, took place in Tirana yesterday before noon. The coffin with his body lied in state in the hall of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania.

To honour the memory of the people's artist Gaqo Avrazi, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League Dritero Agolli and other comrades paid homages and stood guard of honour at his coffin. They expressed their condolences to the members and relatives of his family.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECUADOR 20 NOV

AU211730 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 21 (ATA) -- A delegation of the General Council of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania], led by the member of this council and editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Puna" Namik Dokle, that at the invitation of the executive committee of the General Union of the Working People of Ecuador will take part in the 2nd congress of this organisation, left for Ecuador.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY

AU211731 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 21 (ATA) -- The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai returned home from Rome on November 20. It took part in the 23d session of the General Conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

TANJUG REPORTS EARTH TREMORS IN NORTHERN ALBANIA

LD211440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Skopje, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- Apparatus at the seismological monitoring stations in Skopje and Titograd has registered, from 19 November until 0700 today, 315 earth tremors, whose epicenter is in the region of northern Albania.

The strongest tremor was of a magnitude of 4.1 units on the Richter scale and took place on 19 November. It was felt by the inhabitants of all the border regions of Yugoslavia near Albania.

Seismologists in Skopje say that the ground in northern Albania continues to be unsettled, so it is possible to expect renewed earth tremors.

BTA TERMS GENEVA SUMMIT 'GREAT POLITICAL EVENT'

AU210827 Sofia BTA in English 1811 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Great Political Event" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 21 (BTA comm. Nencho Khranov) -- The Geneva meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and the President of the U.S. Mr. Ronald Reagan has ended. Two days of intensive work and of continued meetings "in private" between the two leaders have elapsed. These meetings were followed with hope by millions of people throughout the world. And these hopes were not in vain. Now, after the publication of the joint soviet-U.S. statement, after the speeches of the two leaders at the closing ceremony in the International Press Centre and after the exceptionally interesting press conference given by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU in Geneva we all have grounds to say: We have become witnesses of a great political event, the after-effects of which are yet to be felt not only in Soviet-U.S. relations, which were in a state of stagnation for almost seven years, but also in the international atmosphere as a whole.

The main result of the Geneva summit is that it established the spirit of the political dialogue. This dialogue was necessary and important. It made it possible for the two sides to gain better knowledge of the stands of the two countries, to understand them correctly and to find common ground which will serve as a foundation for future activities. As the Joint Soviet-U.S. Statement points out the talks were frank and useful although serious differences remain on a number of key issues.

The main issue which dominated the talks in Geneva was the issue of war and peace, of curbing the arms race. It is true that the U.S. side was not ready for concrete agreements in this field. Here I would like to quote the well-known Soviet specialist on Soviet-U.S. relations, Acad. Georgiy Arbatov, expert at the Geneva meeting, who said the following to a group of journalists in the few minutes preceding the closing ceremony: "What is important is that the political process will continue. The Americans did not defer from their stands but they understood that we will also not defer from ours. The summit is a positive step. The two leaders had the opportunity to get to know each other and to have frank talks. The process, which we expect to continue after this summit, should lead us from cold war to normalization."

Work on seeking mutually acceptable agreements will continue within the framework of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. We should not underestimate the fact that the tasks of these talks set down in the Joint U.S. Soviet Agreement of January 8, 1985, namely to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability were once again included in the Joint Soviet-U.S. Declaration.

New forms for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations are still to be sought. There will also be further consultations on a number of regional issues, on which the stands of the two countries differ in most cases. Of considerable importance is the agreement reached to continue the dialogue at summit level. President Reagan accepted an invitation by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU to visit the Soviet Union and the Soviet leader accepted an invitation by the President to visit the U.S. A number of initiatives and accords were outlined in order to strengthen the basis and to activate the dialogue at different levels.

The agreement signed by the two foreign ministers today for contacts and exchange in the spheres of culture, science and education, as well as the other agreements reached will serve to this end.

Of course what has been done is only the beginning. A lot has still to be accomplished. Everything on which the two leaders have agreed is yet to find expression in concrete deeds. Here I would like to recall the words of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev at the closing ceremony in the Geneva International Press Centre: "On its part the Soviet Union will put up all efforts in order to reach, in cooperation with the U.S., an actual solution to the tasks in curbing the arms race, in reducing the build-up of arsenals and in securing conditions of lasting peace between our peoples and of lasting peace on earth and in space. We declare this fully aware of our responsibility before our own people and before the peoples of the world and we greatly desire and hope that the U.S. Government will show the same responsible approach. Then what we have achieved in Geneva will not be in vain."

Good news are coming from Geneva which inspire hopes for a more secure world today and tomorrow. The Soviet Union and the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU have contributed greatly to this. The Soviet Union has also greatly contributed with the good example it set and its responsible approach both to the preparation and to the fruitful progress of the Geneva summit. Moscow's consistent policy, its constructive and realistic approach inspires us with optimism for a more reasonable development of international affairs. This peaceful policy is also characteristic of the other Warsaw Treaty member states which struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union for the improvement of the international situation and for eliminating the spectre of nuclear annihilation.

ZHIVKOV, MLADENOV LEAVE FOR PRAGUE PACT MEETING

AU211609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] On 21 November, Comrade Todor Zhivkov departed for Prague, where he will take part in the meeting of general and first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Warsaw Pact member-states' fraternal parties. He is accompanied by Comrade Petur Mladenov.

At Sofia Airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Stochkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov and by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

SOCIALIST PEACE COMMITTEES MEET IN SOFIA

AU211945 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- The annual consultative meeting of representatives of the Committees in Defence of Peace of the Socialist Countries, attended by Mr. Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, opened here today.

It is attended by delegations from Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as by a representative of the International Peace Institute in Vienna.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee in Defence of Peace, stressed that there can be no doubt that the meeting will pass under the influence of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit. Never before has the world peaceloving public, the various social strata expressed their will for peace so clearly and urgently. This was made obvious by the great interest shown in the preparation of the talks between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, by the wide response to the latest Soviet peaceful initiatives and the peaceful initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. This reflects the mood of the millions of ordinary people on earth, Mr. Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin pointed out.

The debates laid emphasis on the spreading of the movement for peace and its turning into an actual political force. They stressed the necessity for more efficient cooperation among the champions for peace of the socialist countries and the anti-war movements throughout the world in the struggle for disarmament and for easing international tension.

In his speech Mr. Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, noted that what has been achieved at the Geneva summit should not be underestimated but it should also not be overestimated. "The summit is of paramount importance for our peace movement," he said. "A door has been opened. This is a result of the consistent peaceful activities and initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty members, of the activities of millions of people throughout the world who were inspired by them". Mr Romesh Chandra stressed that in future we should work more selflessly in order to mobilize public opinion which is becoming a decisive factor, in order to overcome the numerous difficulties which still remain on the road to the realization of our goal -- peace on the planet.

EXCHANGES MARK KYUSTENDIL'S GOOD SFRY RELATIONS

AU181216 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Kyustendil, 11 November (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent) -- Last year and this year the direct cultural exchange between creative groups from the Kyustendil obshtina and some of its neighboring communes in the SFRY has made a step forward. Exchange visits are being approved between amateur groups from Kyustendil and districts with similar groups for the Centre for Culture in the Bosilegrad commune and the society for culture attached to the "Lemind" factories in the town of Leskovac. There has also been an exchange of visits between the two drama theaters of the towns of Vranje and Kyustendil. A youth puppet theater group from the Kyustendil okrug trade union house of culture performed successfully before the Bosilegrad public. The traditional exchange of folk-music concerts of groups from Kyustendil and Kriva Palanka continues.

FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN VISIT 22 NOV

AU220821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov departed on a friendly visit for Romania today at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, Romania prime minister.

REPORTAGE ON CZECH TRADE AGREEMENT

Filipov Receives Potac

AU211629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the government and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia. Information was exchanged on the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for 1986 to 1990. Comrade Grisha Filipov gave a positive assessment of the work completed to date and noted that what had been achieved was a good basis for the further deepening and expansion of economic relations between the two fraternal countries.

Sign Trade Protocol

AU211423 Sofia BTA in English 1329 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- The barter between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is expected to amount to 4.7 thousand million rubles for the 1986-1990 period. The share of the specialized cooperated production will surmount 45 per cent of the entire volume of mutual deliveries. Electronics and mechanical engineering hold the greatest share in the development of the bilateral economic cooperation. The growth of the deliveries in these two branches is expected to reach 65 per cent of the previous five-year period.

These facts are contained in the protocol, which has been signed here today, on the results of the coordination of the National Economy Plans of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia for the 1986-1990 period. The document was signed by the deputy chairmen of the Councils of Ministers and heads of the State Planning departments of the two countries, Mr. Ivan Iliev and Mr. Svatopluk Potac.

Great importance for the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation in the sphere of mechanical engineering is attached to the cooperation in the production of the "Liaz-Madara" lorries, power supply mechanical engineering, production of metal processing and construction machines, hoisting and hauling devices, high voltage electronics, computers, devices for automization and others also emerge as important spheres. The mutual deliveries of machines and equipment will be up to the requirements of the techno-scientific progress.

The mutual import of rolled iron and products of ferrous metallurgy, refractory feedstock and non-ferrous metals, will also be increased.

The results of the coordination of the National Economy Plans were assessed highly by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who received Mr. Svatopluk Potac, today.

POLES SIGN FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

AU211422 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- A high ranking government official assessed highly, today, the Bulgaro-Polish trade, economic and techno-scientific relations.

At the four-days meeting which ended here, between Bulgarian and Polish prominent economic leaders, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, said that the concrete agreements that have been reached at this forum with the participation of more than 100 economists from the two countries, undoubtedly will be carried out because they have been sowed on fertile soil. In support of this fact Mr. Lukanov stated that the mutual exchange of merchandise for the 8th five-year period (1981-1985) will exceed considerably the volumes which have been envisaged in the Long Term Trade Agreement.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, who is also a chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, spoke about the role of the direct contacts between the organizations of the socialist countries in the process of intensification of their economic relations.

The leaders of the delegations of the two countries Mr. Petur Rusev, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, and Mr. Jerzy Szopa, vice president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, signed a protocol on the reached agreements and on the discussions which were led. The document marks that the meeting contributed to the widening and deepening of the bilateral cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical industry, agriculture and the food, wine and tobacco industry.

'BROADENING' TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NORWAY

AU211908 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- The Ninth Intergovernmental Session of the Joint Bulgaro-Norwegian Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation completed its work today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. A protocol providing for the further broadening of trade, economic cooperation, and joint production between the two countries was signed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU212054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received a Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of light industry of the USSR. A positive assessment was made of cooperation in the production of consumer goods, and it was stressed that the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union until the year 2000 signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev had created conditions for further great development to be achieved. The possibilities were discussed for using the achievements of scientific progress to increase the variety and quality of consumer goods to more fully satisfy the requirements of the population.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN BOGOMOLOV

AU211909 Sofia BTA in English 1824 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Acad. Oleg Bogomolov, director of the World Socialist System Economy Institute with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The guest was acquainted with some aspects of the socio-economic and cultural development of the country. The talks discussed issues of the further cooperation in development of the Bulgarian and Soviet economic science.

FESTIVITIES MARK PETUR AND ASEN ANNIVERSARY

Zhivkov, Leaders Attend

AU152105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Our okrug correspondent Blaga Stefanova and the special correspondents Boyan Bonev and Zveto Gero reported as follows from Veliko Turnovo:

Today in the old capital city of Bulgaria the national celebration of the 800th anniversary of the Petur and Asen Uprising and the restoration of the Bulgarian state was festively opened. This is an event of permanent significance in the 13-centuries old history of Bulgaria.

Guests from all parts of the country gathered in the ancient and renowned city of Turnovo. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, was welcomed with particular cordiality.

At the 9 September Square a representative detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Later on, a festive session was held by the Nationwide Committee on the Development of Veliko Turnovo at the "Konstantin Kisimov" Music and Drama Theater. The session was chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, honorary chairman of the Nationwide Committee. Comrades Girsha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and leaders of the okrug and the city, attended the session.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the committee's Executive Bureau, read a report on the varied activities of the committee, established 20 years ago at Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal initiative.

He pointed out that during this period the Nationwide Committee fulfilled the recommendations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the development of Veliko Turnovo as a historical, cultural and tourist center. All that has been accomplished in Veliko Turnovo, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski pointed out, is as a result of the correct cultural policy conducted by the party. He expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, to the government, and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, for the initiative he manifested to preserve this ancient city for future generations, and for his great assistance in the work of the Nationwide Committee for the Development of Veliko Turnovo.

Nikola Tsonev, first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on behalf of the working people in Turnovo Okrug, a report to the BCP Central Committee on the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule according to all basic indicators.

Following this, Dimitur Zdravkov, chairman of the Municipal People's Council, read a decision of the People's Council Executive Committee and presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the newly established Honorary Badge of Veliko Turnovo. This decoration will be awarded to state leaders and foreign political and public figures who visit the town, and to public figures who have particularly distinguished themselves in serving the country and the city of Veliko Turnovo.

In connection with the 800th anniversary of the Petur and Asen Uprising and on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Nationwide Committee for the Development of Veliko Turnovo, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the committee's Executive Bureau, was presented with the Honorary Medal of Veliko Turnovo First Class.

Following the festive session, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other officials attended a festive concert at the city's new Place of Culture and Sports, devoted to the 800th anniversary of the Asen and Petur Uprising and to the restoration of the Bulgarian state. In the evening the official guests and many citizens were able to observe the ancient hill of Tsarevets with its restored towers and fortress walls, and the Patriarch's Church on top of the hill, which were illuminated within the framework of a "son et lumiere" program performed by the only existing illumination and sound system in Bulgaria.

The national celebrations in Veliko Turnovo will continue tomorrow.

Zhivkov Speaks at Celebration

AU161532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On 16 November in Veliko Turnovo, the 800th anniversary of the Asen and Petur Uprising and the restoration of the Bulgarian state was marked by a festive meeting in which thousands of people took part. The meeting was opened by Nikola Tsonev, Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee First Secretary. Prof Mincho Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, spoke.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov unveiled the monument of Asen and Petur, an architectonic composition of bronze and granite.

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Comrades, with a sense of happiness and excitement I fulfill the instruction to unveil the monument honoring the 800th anniversary of the victorious people's uprising led by the brothers Asen and Petur. This monument is a symbol of the Bulgarian people's heroism! This monument is a symbol of the glory of our dear motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria! Congratulations! [end recording]

The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yodanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU152026 Bulgaria RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Angola -- the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence. It contains most cordial greetings.

During the past 10-year period, while overcoming immense difficulties and trials connected with the grievous colonial inheritance and especially with the undeclared war imposed by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the friendly Angolan people, under the leadership of its tried and tested political vanguard, the MPLA - Labor Party, has moved confidently along the path of social progress, and implemented profounding social-economic transformations on a socialist base, the telegram stresses.

We are filled with admiration at the people's courageous struggle against the South African aggressors and the counterrevolutionary terrorist bands of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, assisted by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, in defending the revolutionary achievements and protecting the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of its free homeland.

By its peace-loving, anti-imperialist, anticolonial, and antiracist foreign policy, by its principled and consistent political line, and its constructive role in the Organization for African Unity, in the Nonaligned Countries Movement, and in the UN, the People's Republic of Angola has deservedly earned deep respect and authority among progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The telegram confirms the continued solidarity of Bulgarian Communists and the whole of our people with the heroic struggle of the people of Angola to thwart the plans of the internal and foreign reaction, and to defend and further strengthen the country's independence.

The message notes with satisfaction that the ties and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the MPLA-Labor Party, and between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola, are developing on an ascending path on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian communism. Confidence is expressed that they will continue to expand and deepen in the future, in full accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, for the good of both friendly peoples and in the interest of their common struggle in the name of peace and social progress.

In conclusion, good wishes are sent once again to the whole Angolan people for further successes in the development of the People's Republic of Angola and for meeting in a worthy manner the second congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

PRAGUE PRESS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS ANTONOV TRIAL

LD172202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A press conference on the trial of Sergey Antonov, a Bulgarian citizen wrongly accused by Italian justice of participation in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, was held in the Palace of Culture in Prague today. Lubos Taraba, an editor, also attended this conference.

[Taraba] The questions from Czechoslovak journalists and foreign journalists accredited to Prague were answered by Stefan Petrov, chief director of the Sofia Press Agency; Nencho Khranov, first deputy director of the BTA press agency; Yordan Ormankov, the chief investigator on the Bulgarian side; and Aleksandr Dostevski, Sergey Antonov's legal adviser in Rome.

The press conference was opened on their behalf by Stefan Petrov, chief director of the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY.

[Begin Petrov recording in Bulgarian, summarized in Czech by Taraba] In his speech Stefan Petrov gave a brief summary of the basic facts of the proceedings against Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov from the beginning of the proceedings to the present. He pointed to the fabricated nature of the accusations and to the fact that the charge continues to be based on the assassin Ali Agca's evidence, which, according to the Italian legal code, is meaningless. Stefan Petrov added that the trial of Sergei Antonov represents nothing more than a political provocation aimed at nourishing a slanderous campaign against Bulgaria and the socialist countries. [end recording] During the press conference, I asked Aleksandr Dostevski, Antonov's legal adviser in Rome, a question. I asked him about the significance of the evidence of Francesco Pazienza, former agent of the Italian secret service -- now in the United States -- on trial in Rome. This implies that Pazienza is a man who, according to the Italian press, exerted such an influence upon Ali Agca that he gave evidence of the so-called Bulgarian connection.

[Begin Dostevski recording in Bulgarian summarized in Czech by Taraba] As far as Francesco Pazienza is concerned, he is an interesting figure, an international criminal and multiple agent of NATO countries' secret services, Aleksandr Dostevski said. At present he is in a New York jail. The South American bosses are accusing him of financial and customs fraud, while in Italy he awaits 8 and 1/2 years imprisonment for antistate activities carried out within the framework of the SISME secret service. This is the very organization which, according to the Italian press, put Agca in the so-called Bulgarian connection. Although Pazienza announced his readiness to go to Rome and give evidence at court, his lawyer denied this 2 days later and said that his client would give evidence only in front of the chairman of the trial in the New York jail. To give evidence in Rome would allegedly put his life in jeopardy. Aleksandr Dostevski continued that Pazienza's true statement would be very important, because Pazienza was a link between the SISME secret service and the U.S. representative Michael Levy, who was connected with organizing the proceedings against Sergei Antonov for the Italians. Aleksandr Dostevski expressed his doubts about Pazienza's veracity. He said that Pazienza's willingness to give evidence is probably aimed against his South American bosses who put him in prison. Pazienza is trying to get out of prison and so he is indirectly threatening to open his mouth and compromise a number of officials not only in the United States, but also their influential friends in Italy. However, the second hypothesis is also possible. Pazienza will be able to continue working for the CIA and his promised evidence should become a false proof, denying the reality that the Western secret services, headed by the CIA, taught Agca how to give evidence. [end recording]

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISITS 9-15 NOV

AU152123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia visited our country 9-15 November 1985.

The delegation was headed by Legesse Asfaw member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation met Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stanishev, and members of the delegation held talks with organizational and other departments of the BCP Central Committee, as well as with the Sofia City BCP Committee, with the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee, and with the Pravets Municipal BCP Committee.

During the talks information was exchanged on the tasks which the two parties are coping with in implementing their party congress decisions regarding the countries' socio-economic development, and regarding the intensification of the struggle for preserving world peace. Satisfaction was expressed over the fruitful development of relations between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural sectors. It was stressed that the meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam are of particular importance in this respect.

The delegation departed from our country today. At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Georgi Atanasov and by other high-ranking officials from the BCP Central Committee.

BCP SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S FRELIMO PARTY

AU201922 Sofia BTA in English 1828 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- Agreement for cooperation and plan for cooperation for the 1986-1990 period have been signed here today between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Frelimo Party.

The documents were signed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, secretary of the CC of the Frelimo Party, who has been visiting this country heading a party delegation from November 17 to November 20.

The delegation of the Frelimo Party had meetings with the secretaries of the CC of the BCP Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov.

During the discussions, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the inter-party cooperation and reaffirmed the readiness of the BCP and the Frelimo Party for its further widening and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marx-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides exchanged information on the tasks standing before the two parties and viewed certain important international issues, paying special attention to the situation in the South of Africa.

This evening the delegation of the Frelimo Party left Bulgaria.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON LEADERSHIP SHORTCOMINGS

AU141456 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Nov 85 p 1, 2

[Major General Vulkan Dapchev article: "Cadres -- the Decisive Factor]

[Text] Cadres! Much is spoken about them. The party has nurtured them like a cherished child, watched over them like an eagle, and preserved them like priceless riches.

Because only through highly trained, cultured, devoted, and self-sacrificing cadres could the party spread the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, enlighten working people with the humanity and truth of its credo, and rouse the whole Bulgarian people to struggle against capitalism and fascism, ensure the victory of the 9th September Socialist Revolution, and bring the People's Republic of Bulgaria forward into the front ranks of human progress.

In a brief historical period the party turned ploughmen, foundry workers, diggers, and printers into engineers, agronomists, scientists, and party and economic leaders, who have laid the foundations and are erecting the finest, most beautiful, and majestic structure -- the edifice of communism.

Such is the truth. Only blind, incorrigible skeptics, pessimists, and sophists reject incontrovertible facts and fail to see it, or do not want to know it.

But everyone who has common feelings with the causes of the party and state, who lives with the problems, who takes joy in the successes, and who is alarmed by those who hold up our progress, asks: But is what we have achieved in the training and education of the cadres sufficient, and do the cadres' work, style, and method correspond to the new period of tense competition between the worlds of socialism and capitalism?

And we, the commanders and political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA] ask ourselves: Is what we have done, are doing and have mapped out, concerning the fighting preparedness and capabilities of the Army, really enough? Are we in step with the present requirements for the military cadres? Are we carrying out what the February plenum and the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the subject of the two memoranda of the BCP Central Committee set as direct assignments?

Let each one of us provide his own answer to these questions. If the self-assessment is sincere, it will be more accurate than any assessment of any service or party organ whatsoever. And most effective. But he who is unable to do this, who cannot subject himself to a deep, severe, internal self-criticism, signs the testimony showing he is spiritually impoverished and lacking in his party education.

We admit our weaknesses in our style and method of work, in our approaches to people; sometimes we commit errors, and our errors multiply among the collectives. The larger the collective we are leading, the greater is the effect of our errors. For this reason, the measures taken against us are so much more severe, and we are the less easily forgiven.

Much work and great efforts lie before us -- physical, mental and psychological, in order for us to develop as leaders to a level allowing us to lead the collectives forward to ceaselessly bring the training and fighting readiness of the forces into accordance with modern possibilities and requirements.

At this stage, our "Achilles' heel" is professional training. Not that it is low, not that we have not graduated from one or two higher military training establishments. But because technology, weaponry, and the means of management have changed, and are continuously changing dynamically, at ever increasing rates. The methods of conducting battles and operations also change continually. In this situation, the role of the commander and the headquarters has increased to an extraordinary extent and is constantly rising in significance.

Set a commander or headquarters to lead a battle with the aid of the knowledge, practical experience and skills which they have acquired not 10-15, but even only a few years ago, and you will be convinced of how far they have fallen behind and how difficult it is for them to cope with the assignment.

The study of new technology [teknika] and new means of waging war, the mastering of new methods of management, the constantly changing methods of conducting fighting and operations, the decisive increase, constant enrichment and deepening of professional training are now of chief importance for officers: for the commander, political worker, or headquarters specialist.

The officer must master and constantly stay at the peak of his speciality. The commander must be the best organizer of the teaching process, a model leader of exercises and studies in fighting and special training, and manage fighting actions impeccably. The political officer, apart from his high military training, must excel in his profound mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and his conversance with the politics and activities of the communist parties. He must possess high culture and wide knowledge in the field of social sciences, literature, and art, and know how to pass this knowledge on to those around him. He must be a psychologist, must know men's hearts, and captivate them with his knowledge, his culture, and the abundance of love in his soul.

Is this the situation everywhere and with everyone?

Of course, there is no place here for disregard or underestimation of: political qualities, strength of belief in party ideology and policy, or faithfulness and devotion to one's native land and to international duty. Quite the reverse! They are the basis on which the officer is raised as a whole. However, efforts must be directed toward the points in which we are weakest at the moment. And as Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out: "Political and working qualities should be evaluated as a whole, on the basis of deeds, of results achieved, and not from other considerations."

Good organization and a businesslike approach in work is another irreplaceable feature which characterizes the cadres and determines their value. The value of these qualities will increase together with the increased difficulty of leadership of the troops activities, with the increased complication and ever greater intellectualization of troops' activities, and with the rise in their importance and responsibility. Organizing ability is a talent embodied in the mind, psychology, character, and spiritual nature of man. However, this quality is amendable to development. It is improved together with living and service experience, enriched by the environment and stimulated by those around one. Let us not forget that they (the cadres) themselves affect the surrounding atmosphere and create it. Here again we encounter the dynamic interaction between the object and subject of military activity. And in some cases we should not underestimate the role of the latter. Let us never forget the true Marxist-Leninist formulation of the role of the personality and of people. The cadres decide everything, everything depends on them, and to one degree or another they create or change even the objective conditions.

Organizing abilities should be evaluated attentively and strictly, and taken into account when deciding an officer's appointment, because one unhappy decision will cause problems in the work and the collective. The decision may fail an officer who does not possess this quality but has a talent for scientific or lecturing work, or annihilate a talented organizer, if we shut him up in a scientist's office or give him a lecturer's chair. Surely you have witnessed such cases!

It is inadmissible to make a man a commander or political worker if he is a weak or mediocre organizer. This means dooming both the work and the main to failure. But these errors are permitted, because these abilities cannot be established either by experience or by means of promises. Only in practice can they be displayed, only there are they proven. But sometimes we neglect practice, either because we do not know it or because our yardstick for assessment is not accurate. We are inclined both to make compromises and, sometimes, to give way to intercession.

The leader who is a weak organizer is a great problem for those surrounding him. He wastes their time and exhausts their intellectual and physical powers, with meetings, instruction sessions, fruitless conversations, and sterile directives. Such people hold strings of wordy conferences, meetings, and sessions, at which matters well known to all are chewed over, and at which the decisions are often formal and lead to no change in the situation. Yet they believe that they have completed an extraordinarily important, most vital job. They make a cult of conferences, ostentatious noisy measures, but not of true, fruitful, and businesslike organizing work. Such cadres cannot create a well-organized cultural environment in the body which they lead.

Such a style reduces the efficiency both of the work and of the party organization, both of the headquarters and of the political apparatus. It is sheer torment to work with such a commander, headquarters chief, or political worker. He depresses people's morale and spirit, and kills the promise of the future. Weak organizational qualities and inferior business efficiency lie at the foundation of the bad state of the collective, of the poor moral-political attitude, and of low working and political activity.

It is logical and necessary to ask ourselves: Do we always strictly and uncompromisingly assess the cadres with regard to these qualities? Do we help, not by rhetorical admonitions, but in practice, young officers in their daily life to develop themselves as intelligent, farsighted, effective commanders and political workers, as excellent organizers? Does our concern correspond to the importance of the problem?

As we review the cadres, we inevitably come to another group of obligatory qualities -- spiritual virtues.

The officer of the socialist army is a spiritually pure man. He is the personification of valor, self-sacrifice, and boundless faith and devotion to the party and the people. He is a man of duty. He enters the army not for a career, not even to earn his daily bread. He joins the army to serve his native land and his people. He who strives to join the army for other motives should not be allowed in. And he who has become self-seeking in the course of time should be discharged.

The duty and purpose of the army is to defend socialism and peace. The army fulfills the most noble, patriotic, international, and lofty mission. People who have joined it voluntarily should be exalted. Personal interests should be completely and unreservedly subordinated to public interests, and one's personal existence to the existence of the army.

Against this background, manifestations, albeit only in individual officers, of philistinism, love of self and egoism, and of a heartless and rough attitude toward subordinates seem incompatible, intolerable, and inadmissible. You want examples?

Here are a few: A commander treats his subordinates like dumb creatures without souls. He persecutes them because of criticism against him at party meetings. He shamelessly uses official vehicles for nonofficial purposes. Another commander sends his subordinates to help in building his country villa. A third, striving to achieve a false authority, permits flagrant lack of principles in his relations with his subordinates, does not display a severe, demanding attitude, and so creates conditions for breaches and the spreading of negative phenomena.

Indeed, are not the strivings of certain commanders, headquarters, and political workers -- to give false pictures of their battle training and battle readiness, to conceal out-of-the-ordinary occurrences, and to present themselves as better than they are in reality -- a distortion of consciousness, do they not show a lack of courage, are they not an expression of revolting philistinism and careerism?

Strict measures are being taken against manifestations of this type -- many of those displaying these qualities are no longer in the army.

This is because the officer, and even more the commander and the political worker, should be a man who charms with his purity of soul and richness of spirit, who is able to unite, inspire, and stimulate to creative labor and self-sacrifice in the name of our native land.

The BPA officer is deeply devoted to the party, honorable and sincere, capable of making critical assessments, and implacable toward weaknesses and negative phenomena. He must possess the strength to acknowledge his own weaknesses and to point out the errors of others -- both inferiors and superiors.

The Bulgarian officer is an intellectual man, with a broad general and political culture, with a high professional training, and loyal to the end to the people and the party.

The possessors of negative qualities are not typical of our officer corps. But although they are exceptions, we should not underestimate them and ignore them, because the stink emanating from them frequently poisons the atmosphere of those surrounding them, and hinders the work. We must wage war boldly, implacably, and uncompromisingly against such phenomena.

As commanders and political workers we must familiarize ourselves with, and immerse ourselves deeply in, the training, style and methods of work, and the mental make-up of our subordinates, in order to place them in the posts for which they are most suited. An unusual talent, high principles, and conscientiousness are required to assess the cadres fully and develop them fairly. This is one of the important preconditions for their growth and for raising the level of battle training and fighting readiness of the units and troops.

DAILY READER WRITES ON BREAD BEING WASTED

AU211411 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Letter from reader Metodi Pamukov in the column "Addressed to RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "Is There No One To Stop the Waste of Bread?"]

[Text] I belong to the generation of people who experienced hard trials and suffering in their lives before the people's government took over.

Due to the fault of the bourgeois government the majority of the people in my native village -- Byal Bryag, Shumen okrug -- are starving and eating low-quality bread, such as bread made of corn, oats, barley, and beans. When, before the harvest, there was no more flour, people used to grind the corn together with the cobs. Many poor and starving peasants hurried to harvest dry, and grind unripe barley to obtain bread made of coarse flour. The bread was hard as a stone and became even harder when you put it in your mouth, you couldn't chew as you wanted, it was hard to swallow, although one's hungry belly was crying for food. Then, at last, the long-awaited harvest came, followed by threshing. Our parents used to grind a few pounds of pure flour (made of wheat) and our mothers made hot peasant pies for us children, who were walking barefoot and dressed in rags, but who greatly rejoiced at the glorious feast. How we celebrated, when our father went to Shumen to sell some wood and brought us back some buns.

In the years of the people's government things have thoroughly changed. Following the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, in particular, and as a result of the correct agricultural policy conducted by the BCP, the cooperative system, like everywhere, was definitely and irrevocably victorious in my native village. Through the cooperative system and through the correct coordination of the efforts of the agricultural workers, of machines and technical equipment, thanks to the great Soviet experience, which we shared -- life in the villages and all over the country became happy and prosperous. However, this seems to have spoilt us. More and more frequently we notice manifestations of incorrect attitude toward bread. As the people's saying goes, however: There is no life without bread!

For many years I have lived near the Shumen railroad and bus station. I am shocked by the fact, especially today, that some village workers commuting to town buy daily rations of 10 to 15 standard loaves of bread which they feed to their animals.

In our district and throughout the town of Shumen the bread sold is of very high quality. I ask: Is this barbaric attitude to bread permissible? Are there no conscientious people in the villages, on the bus, or in the railroad cars to tell these irresponsible people that it is a difficult year, that the drought and the high temperatures of the summer seriously affected our agricultural crops and that this demands from everyone a more sensible and thrifty attitude to bread and bread products? Why do the salesgirls in the bakeries feign ignorance: do they not understand that people are obviously wasting bread?

I would like to point out certain other examples of an incorrect attitude to bread and bread products. During the last school year I had the opportunity to visit numerous town and village schools, as well as secondary school and students brigades, Pioneer camps, health resorts, and rest homes. I noticed that our secondary school and higher educational institutions students, and also some vacationers were buying or receiving breakfasts, during which they just tasted a small slice of bread, pie, or bun, after which they threw them into the wastebasket. This particularly applies to female students. However, no one was impressed by this fact, not even the teachers in charge, or the managers of the canteens. When I recently visited my native village I heard about an even more peculiar case: A woman from Byal Bryag was so angry at the bakery employees that she demonstratively threw away the bread, having declared that she had paid for it.

Respect for bread is respect for our own labor, respect for the labor of the agricultural toilers, who in burning heat and standing in the mud, through rain and storm are trying to grow and harvest the crops. Respect for bread is respect for the industriousness of the indefatigable workers in our bread industry.

Naturally, our consciousness does not stop at one point, it is developing and improving. In my opinion, however, adminstrative measures should be adopted against irresponsible waste of bread in schools, administrative offices, and among workers collectives, particularly among the commuters. It is necessary to conduct large-scale explanatory work in all districts and housing developments, in towns and villages, to propagate the idea of a thrifty and sensible use of bread.

LATE REPORT: USSR PEACE CHAIRMAN ON SUMMIT

AU221241 Sofia BTA In English 1151 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- "All that has been achieved in Geneva is useful," Mr. Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee in Defence of Peace and Foreign Affairs and observer of the PRAVDA daily said in his interview for the TRUD daily on the results of the Geneva meeting between the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the President of the United States, Mr. Ronald Reagan. Mr. Yuriy Zhukov is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the meeting of the Committees in Defence of Peace of the Socialist Countries. He notes that the results of the summit are not uniform but that what is important is that there is a common understanding of the necessity to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In his interview Mr. Yuriy Zhukov pointed out that great work has been done in Geneva. The summit made a thorough analysis of the most important issues of our times. This is in the interest not only of the people of the USSR and the USA but of the whole world. The mere fact that such a discussion took place is useful in itself. But Mr. Yuriy Zhukov also called for showing a realistic attitude in the assessment of the summit and for the consideration of the fact that it did not find a solution to the most important issues related to curbing the arms race and the consolidation of peace. "Serious differences remain between the U.S. and the USSR on a number of key issues", the leader of the connection he appealed to all champions of peace, to all peace-loving forces, to all people of sound reason on the planet to step up their efforts and by exerting pressure on the White House to make the U.S. follow the example set by the Soviet Union and join the unilateral obligations undertaken by it in the field of disarmament.

ASSESSMENTS ON CONCLUSION OF GENEVA SUMMIT

Closing Ceremony Reported

LD211933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Bohumil Horak dispatch from Geneva]

[Text] Since 0600 this morning the press center here has been literally besieged by journalists. Each of them wants to be personally present at the festive ceremony in its largest hall, where in the presence of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who gave short speeches, foreign ministers of the two countries, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, signed a joint statement.

The room in which the festive ceremony took place has space for only 300 journalists -- 100 from the Soviet Union, 100 from the United States, and 100 from other countries. I had the opportunity to be among them. In the first rows sat members of both delegations as well as Swiss President Kurt Furgler, who made a short welcoming speech.

The joint statement says, among other things, that both sides talked about fundamental questions of Soviet-American relations and about the present international situation. The meetings are described as sincere and useful, but it is stated that serious differences on some fundamental questions remain. The joint statement goes on to say that both sides agreed on further meetings in the near future. Mikhail Gorbachev accepted the invitation of President Reagan to visit the United States, and President Reagan accepted the invitation of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to visit the Soviet Union. The details and time of the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

After the ceremony, a press conference took place in the Soviet mission, at which Mikhail Gorbachev evaluated the results and course of the Soviet-American summit meeting. There was also a press conference this morning in Geneva given by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Among other things, he said that perhaps a process has begun which can lead to more stable and constructive relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and that the next months and years will show whether this has happened. However, George Shultz recalled that the opinion of President Reagan on so-called space defense has not changed in the least; the same applies, as he said, to the Soviet Union's standpoint of rejection on this question.

In the afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan left Geneva. They were seen off at the airport by Swiss President Kurt Furgler and other representatives of Swiss political and public life.

Shultz Remarks Noted

LD212142 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 21 (CTK) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today at a brief press conference that the Soviet-U.S. summit possibly initiated a process that might lead to more stable and constructive relations between the two powers.

He disclosed that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan devoted great attention to the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative," but that President Reagan did not change his position in the least, and also the stand of the other side remained unchanged.

A debate on arms issues can, however, be a positive impulse for the next round of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, Shultz said.

He described the intensive personal contacts between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan during the summit as one of the most significant factors.

Gorbachev Cites Need for Parity

LD211744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A joint official ceremony was held in Geneva this morning concluding the Soviet-U.S. summit.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the ceremony that in discussing a number of important issues, they used as a base the mutual intention to improve relations between the USSR and the United States, to help to reduce the threat of nuclear war, to avert the militarization of space, and to halt the feverish armaments race on earth. However, he said that no success was achieved in finding a solution at the meeting to important issues connected with the task of halting the feverish armaments race and strengthening peace.

Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, said in his speech at the joint official ceremony, that the Geneva meeting opened a process which would lead to a deeper understanding between the United States and the USSR. He said that at the meeting preliminary results were achieved which are anchored in the joint declaration. This joint Soviet-American declaration was made public at the official ceremony.

Then Mikhail Gorbachev gave a press conference in the Soviet diplomatic mission building in Geneva. The leading Soviet representative there recalled the era preceding the Geneva summit and the constructive preparations of the USSR for the meeting. He spoke in detail about the meeting with President Reagan, whom he briefed during the talks about the views of the USSR on the world situation. He also described the problems of the talks on halting the feverish armaments race and on disarmament and underlined the need for strategic parity as a natural state for the USSR-U.S. relations and also the need to reduce the level of this parity with mutual effort. Mikhail Gorbachev said in this connection, neither the United States nor USSR [word indistinct] to do something which would open the door to feverish arming in outer space or in some new spheres.

Slovak Press Review

LD221105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] All Slovak dailies give particular attention to the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

PRAVDA carries an article by Bedrich Zagar entitled, "The Need for Continuous Dialogue." He analyzes the Soviet-American summit meeting from two angles: He points out that on the basis of the joint Soviet-American statement, the Geneva meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and United States can be evaluated from several aspects. He emphasizes that there is no question that the meeting was more than a little positive. The very fact that the meeting took place must be evaluated in particular from the political viewpoint.

The nations of the world welcomed the meeting. It fulfilled the assurance that both countries are willing to meet at summit level for the sake of peace, and thus to prevent dangers ensuing from accumulating conflicts. However, the author goes on to point out that as far as the factual side of the Geneva meeting is concerned, it must be said that it was not possible to reach agreement, particularly on the most important questions such as the limitation of arms on earth and avoiding their spread to space. President Reagan remained inflexible in his opinions on the "star wars" program; he continues to consider it necessary for the elimination of nuclear arms. The United States, however, will not achieve even one of their intentions by arming in space. They will not change the strategic balance of forces in their favor, and they will not succeed in bringing the Soviet Union to its knees economically, PRAVDA continues.

The Geneva meeting has shown, however, that with regard to the international situation and the state of Soviet-American relations, it is necessary to continue political dialogue. The Soviet Union will no doubt strive for this because solutions to the most important problems can only be reached through constructive dialogue, Bedrich Zagar writes.

All dailies carry detailed reports on the Prague meeting of the highest Warsaw Pact representatives. They also report in detail on the friendly meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The daily PRACA comments onthe Geneva meeting, describing it as an important political crossroads. PRACA expersses the hope that the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the United States, is willing to do everything in order to reach a practical solution to the tasks connected with the limitation of the arms race, the reduction of weapons' arsenals, and with securing conditions for lasting peace between the people of both countries and a reliable peace on earth and in space. It also expects the United States to take an equally responsible approach.

Summit 'Beginning' of Dialogue

LD221050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Czech press review]

[Text] All dailies report in detail on the meeting of the highest Warsaw Pact representatives in Prague, and about the conclusion of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. RUDE PRAVO prints the joint Soviet-American statement and reports in detail on the press conference given in Geneva yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent, writes about the final day of the Geneva meeting in an article entitled "The First Step." He emphasizes that political commentators agree that the closing day of the Geneva meeting was not the end of complex dialogue but its beginning. He relates remarks by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee that although the world is going through a complex period, when Soviet-American relations worsened, it is possible to improve these relations. After many years when obstacles have blocked relations between both countries -- the fault of the ruling circles of the United States -- it cannot be expected that changes will take place overnight. But the first step has been made. The chance which has been offered by the meeting on the banks of Lake Geneva should not be wasted. Naturally, the future will show whether the United States will make use of the opportunity being offered, whether they will be willing to fulfill the words of the joint statement with practical acts.

The joint statement is a significant international-political and bilateral document which makes possible a way forward, and gives the opportunity for further steps to follow these first positive steps. The joint statement realistically reflects the present state of Soviet-American relations. It points out that the talks were open and useful, but at the same time it does not hide the fact that serious differences of opinion remain on a number of fundamental questions. What is important, however, the statement emphasizes, is that the dialogue should continue at all levels, including the highest.

Dusan Rovensky regrets that the U.S. side did not agree to Soviet proposals in the area of reducing arms, particularly to guarantees concerning the prevention of the militarization of space. The chances of peace could have been stronger; the perspectives for peaceful competition between states with differing social systems could have been better. But even so, and despite the fact that it was not possible to achieve in Geneva everything that the Soviet Union strove for, it is undeniable that the meeting was a first-class world event, and contributed to a renewal of dialogue, which had been broken off by the United States; and dialogue increases the chances for peace.

MBFR Delegate Cites Significance

LD211622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Austria: Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, pointed at today's plenary session to the exceptional significance of the USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva that hasjust ended. He expressed the conviction that it will have a positive influence on the development of the international situation, the process of disarmament, and the Vienna talks. In his address, the Czechoslovak ambassador analyzed the question of not increasing the capacity of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe during the time of validity of the agreement whose conclusion was proposed by the socialist countries this February. He stressed that if we want, honestly and efficiently, to reverse the trend of the production and accumulation of new weapons and to focus on the reduction of armaments and gradual disarmament, it is necessary as soon as possible to halt the arms race.

GORBACHEV MEETS, HAS DISCUSSIONS WITH HUSAK

LD211637 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has arrived in Prague for the meeting of the general and first secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers parties of the Warsaw Pact states, was held at the Prague Castle today.

In the course of a friendly discussion, they exchanged information about the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and 27th CPSU Congress and talked about topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the situation in the world. They noted with satisfaction the high standard of cooperation of the two fraternal parties, and the intensive character of Czechoslovak-Soviet contacts in all spheres. Both sides express determination to develop further the allied relations between Socialist Czechoslovakia and the USSR and to strengthen the friendship of the peoples of the two states. In this connection they highly praised the USSR Culture Days in Czechoslovakia, which are continuing in the framework of the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month.

Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev highly valued the continuous deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations and the foremost role of scientific-technical cooperation in dealing with the vitally important issues of further upward development of the two countries. They pointed to the great importance of consistent implementation of the program of the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR until 2000, and also of active participation of the two countries in implementing the complex program of scientific-technical advancement of the CEMA countries.

The two representatives emphasized that the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting make possible progress on the way to achieving mutually acceptable agreements based on the principles of equality and equal security which presuppose not to allow the transfer of feverish armament into outer space and to achieve the reduction of armament on earth. The implementation of this possibility depends on effort of both sides. And this is the aim of striving of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries.

During the discussion Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized again their firm determination to strive for, along with the other countries of the socialist community, a chance toward improvement in European and world affairs, to strengthen the fight against the threat of nuclear war and for a firm peace and security of nations.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, utter unity, and mutual understanding which is typical for the relations between the CPCZ and CPSU and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

VATICAN 'PROPAGANDA' EFFORTS DENOUNCED

LD180444 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] In our discussion about current Vatican policy we will talk today about the propaganda efforts of the highest Vatican officials which are aimed against Czechoslovakia. We shall quote from the article by Vasil Bejda, a prominent Czechoslovak publicist, entitled "Where Is the Vatican Heading" which appeared in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

Vatican policy is trying to make the Catholic clergy into a sort of potential political center for antisocialist opposition. The plans which initially linked this aim with the isolated group of socalled "dissidents" clearly failed. It has made them try harder to involve Catholic clergy in attempts aimed at weakening and destabilizing socialism. This, however, has not been successful and is without the slightest hope for success. Our peoples, including the overwhelming majority of the believers, have had a very bitter experience of political "pluralism." It is enough to recall the pre-Munich bourgeois republic. It is, however, not necessary to go so far back to the past. The foundations of socialism were threatened by political "pluralism" which started to arise in our country as a result of the work of right-wing and counter-revolutionary forces at the end of the sixties. Under the slogan of "Democratization," the enemies of socialism were willfully raging and silencing every consistent defender of vital interests of the working peoples. A not insignificant role was played in this reactionary practice by the clerical group Movement for Post-Conciliar Renewal, which did not hide its militant anticommunism.

Forces which do not give up the plan to restore political clericalism, says the writer, would never find a common language with Czechoslovak communists. However, it does not follow from this our firm standpoint, as the enemies of socialism try to claim, that in Czechoslovakia the activity of church and religious societies is being limited.

They must however, fulfill one condition: In socialist conditions a clergyman must be loyal to the system and respect its laws. We never demand servility from priests to which they are often forced by the ruling circles of capitalist society. The CPCZ does not demand in the least from the clergymen that they take part in propagating the ideology of socialism or spreading the scientific world view against their convictions. Our state does not need to lean on the church in the interest of securing stability and advancement of the society, as was the practice in the past and is still a practice in the capitalist countries. Socialism is neither a work of the devil nor the realm of evil, as the representatives of the reactionary circles of imperialism try to say. It is a result of revolutionary struggles of selfless work by all, nonbelievers and believers. Socialism transformed into reality the eternal dreams of the man, the ideals for a more just society. Czechoslovakia will continue in this bequest and it will strive to make the program of advancement of the socialist society the program of all people. This includes the believers too, within the spirit of deepening mutual understanding and peace in the world.

'UNRELIABLE' DOMESTIC COMPUTERS CRITICIZED

AU181756 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 85 p 6

[Inretview given by Docent Engineer Ivan Plander, doctor of sciences, director of the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, to Sona Manakova: "New Ways Toward the Fifth Generation" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Manakova] Czechoslovak robot systems reach an average of 200 hours and a maximum of 300 hours of breakdown-free operation. Top world robots are roughly 10 times more reliable. Robot complexes of the near future will require control systems with many tens of thousands of hours of breakdown-free operation....

[Plander] The fact is that, although I hate to mention it, our computers are generally unreliable. And they will not be any different as long as their components are not tested in advance and as long as their assembly is subject to so many subjective influences. For example, our producers do not check printed wiring boards before fitting them with components. They do not subject components to so-called heat endurance tests [zahorovacie skusky] to a sufficient degree and do not subject them to artificial ageing in chambers with changing temperature and humidity. Moreover, components are fitted by hand!

In the IBM factory at Bordeaux, in France, I saw robots fitting printed wiring boards with components for all 11 IBM assembly plants in Europe. There they produce 2,000 different types of board, with daily production averaging 10,000 tested, top-quality pieces. They use special computer-controlled testing machines which need 20 to 30 seconds to test one board and to display on the printer possible mistakes, which can be quickly corrected.

Of course, this increases production costs many times. However, such elements make it possible to assemble reliable machines. There can be no other way of improving reliability. It would therefore be worth the effort to build a similar plant to satisfy the needs of the socialist countries, and to equip it with the necessary technology.

HONECKER RETURNS FROM PRAGUE SUMMIT BRIEFING

LD212027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin 21 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker arrived back this evening in Berlin from the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, which took place in Prague on Thursday [21 November].

On arriving at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council was warmly welcomed by members of the party and state leadership.

The CSSR ambassador to the GDR, Pavel Sadovskiy, was present.

Speaks on Summit's Results

LD221235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Text" of Erich Honecker's speech on results of the Geneva Summit, delivered 22 November to 11th session of SED Central Committee]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Dear Comrades: On 19 and 20 November the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan took place in Geneva. The discussions focused on questions of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space. The Soviet Union's position on these questions, the solution of which will decide on whether mankind will cease to exist or not, is known. The USSR laid it before the world in the approach to the summit. Its position found support in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia, as well as in the widest circles of international public opinion. Our country, too, frequently raised its voice in support.

In short, it was essentially about a reduction of the nuclear potential without an expansion of arms into space, about the general outlawing of nuclear war, and about the cessation of all nuclear testing. It was about peaceful cooperation among states, including research into and use of space for peaceful purposes.

The position of the U.S. Administration before the Geneva meeting was also known. It was reaffirmed several times by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the preceding days. He left no doubt that he would not give up the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], the stationing of various weapons systems in space. World public opinion expressed an almost unanimous opinion on this.

It consists of the rejection of the SDI program because, in one word, the world will not become safer but unsafer thereby; the international situation will not become more predictable but more unpredictable. This view is held not only by statesmen from the socialist countries but also by leading personalities from the West and the nonaligned states. They spoke in support of breaking out of the vicious circle of endless new rounds of the arms race and the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons of destruction, and in support of reducing international tensions.

I am thinking of the Delhi Declaration, of Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, French President Francois Mitterrand, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller, of Pope John Paul II and Emilio Castro, general secretary of the World Council of Churches.

I am thinking not least of the statements by numerous former statesmen of the United States, such as Gerald Ford, Richard Nixon, and Jimmy Carter, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, James Schlesinger, and Cyrus Vance.

Here one cannot omit praise for the fact that Western politicians from a whole range of parties and countries, innumerable scientists, including many Nobel Prize winners, especially in the United States itself, people involved in the arts, doctors and religious figures have to an unprecedented degree opposed SDI and the transformation of the heavens into a forecourt of hell. The steadily increasing peace movement is demanding in all languages on earth a renunciation of the dangerous U.S. "star wars" program which is causing the peoples anxiety. If one were to summarize all this one could say that there has never been such a revolt by international consciousness for peace.

It was in sharp contrast to this when, at the start of the Geneva meeting, U.S. arms industry circles indicated their concern through media representatives about the possibility of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on reducing nuclear weapons. As the main suppliers to the Pentagon, they feared that the conclusion of a short- or long-term agreement which would in particular reduce strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent would make them lose billions of dollars. However, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, the affected companies avoided openly expressing their concern so as not to create the impression that they were placing their own interests above the nation's. Experts pointed out that SDI has opened up a new market for the arms industry. It is estimated that the cost of setting up a so-called strategic defense shield ranges from $400 billion to 1.5 trillion.

So what then, is the outcome of Geneva? The joint statement at the end of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan states that despite the continuing existence of serious differences of opinion on a series of important issues, agreement on a series of subjects was reached, which is conducive to creating the foundation of trust necessary for settling outstanding problems. These subjects include, for example, the fact that both sides, while recognizing the differances between their systems, want to set about improving Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. Both sides stress the need for a continuing dialogue, in which the mutual desire is expressed to seek a joint basis for dealing with existing problems.

This is all the more urgent in that both sides agree, in view of the arming -- particularly in the nuclear sphere -- that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, that any conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States could have catastrophic consequences. Both sides stressed the importance of preventing all war between them, whether nuclear or conventional, and state that they will not try to achieve military superiority.

For this reason it is to be welcomed that the Geneva arms control negotiations are be accelerated and the aims agreed on in the Soviet-American statement of 8 January 1985 are to be fulfilled; namely, preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arming and strengthening strategic stability.

The call is made for progress in the near future, including the principle of an immediate 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons and the idea of an interim agreement on medium-range missiles.

In assessing the Geneva meeting, these things do not go as far as hoped and expected, but they should be seen as encouraging and as such positive.

It was too much to assume that all questions would be solved at the first meeting. In view of this situation, it can be said without doubt that the conditions for the solution of the central question have become more favorable. This means that the foundations have been laid for further talks about the decisive questions of war and peace and that a number of agreements were concluded at the same time which serve this welcome development in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The basic question of the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the securing of peace by stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space continues to exist. Decisive, prudent, patient and persistent work must continue for its solution. There must be consistent pressure for such a solution, for no one who takes his responsibility to his people and to mankind seriously can or should permit the world to reach a stage where things get out of control, where further development becomes unpredictable and in the end leads to catastrophe because of the continuation of the arms race -- indeed, its escalation on all levels.

In a word, after the Geneva summit every effort must be made to make progress by means of agreements and to make peace more secure. World conscience should in increasing measure determine world development. Now it is all the more important to fight for peace.

At its session today, the Politburo expressed its gratitude to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for his major work at the Geneva summit, for his constructive, principled and flexible actions in the interest of world peace, and thus in the interest not only of the peoples of our socialist community, but of all of mankind.

When we now start the discussions in our Central Committee, which will be of great importance for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress, we are faced with the task of paying particular attention to all those questions which are connected with the further strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace.

ADN CITES GORBACHEV, REAGAN GENEVA REMARKS

LD211605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0912 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva 21 Nov (ADN) -- At the conclusion of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a ceremony took place in the International Conference Center on Thursday morning [21 November] in Geneva.

In the presence of several hundred journalists the ceremony was opened by Swiss President Kurt Furgler, with a statement, after the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States had greeted each other with a handshake.

Turning to Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, Kurt Furgler declared that he was speaking as a representative of all those states interested in a real result from this summit meeting. In the intensive search for a lasting peace they were "accompanied by our hopes and thoughts", Dr Furgler said.

Following this Mikhail Gorbachev spoke.

The general secretary declared that the U.S. President and he had performed a great task. A series of great problems concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the current international situation were discussed.

President Ronald Reagan declared that he had had intensive talks with General Secretary Gorbachev and was convinced that the right direction had been taken here.

It was the intention of both sides to strengthen peace.

At the end of the ceremony the foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, signed an agreement on cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the fields of science, education, and culture.

BILD SAYS HONECKER TO VISIT 4 DAYS IN DEC OR JAN

LD211658 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Hamburg, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Following the successful Geneva summit, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker will come to the FRG for 4 days, either between 6 and 15 December or in the first week of January, according to information of the newspaper BILD.

The paper quotes a high Bonn government official as using the words: "This schedule stands."

According to the report in the newspaper, which is appearing in the Friday edition, [22 November], Honecker will be welcomed at Cologne-Bonn Airport by protocol officers. Afterwards Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker will receive him in his official residence, Villa Hammarschmid. Following that, there will be a talk with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the chancellor's office.

The paper continues that the SED leader will probably only stay in Bonn one day and then fly to the Saarland. He was born there.

According to the newspaper report, Bonn is assuming that Honecker will invite Federal Chancellor Kohl for a reciprocal visit to East Berlin. The Bonn government official told BILD: "The Chancellor will accept -- but because of the 4-power status of the divided city he does not want the official meeting with Honecker to be in East Berlin."

The report was made available to DPA in advance.

Denied by FRG Official

LD212050 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Norbert Schaefer, a government spokesman, has described as "pure speculation" new reports saying that the visit by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the Federal Republic is imminent immediately after the conclusion of the Geneva summit. He was thus denying a Hamburg BILD report which sums up all suppositions about the date so far with this sentence in its Friday issue: "The SED leader will come for 4 days between 6 and 15 December, or in the first week of January."

A senior official in the federal chancellery stated that Honecker has not expressed the wish to come to the Federal Republic, nor are there any plans for a visit. Nor are there any contacts with East Berlin on this question. There are no signs of a trip to the Federal Republic by Honecker in the near future.

Government circles in Bonn pointed out that the Hamburg BILD fed its report to the agencies at a point in time when Honecker could barely or perhaps just for the first time have seen Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet party leader, at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague. The mass-circulation newspaper, which has already announced the allegedly imminent Honecker visit several times, underscored its recent report with the comment that the successful Geneva summit meeting meant the green light.

Torsten Wolfgramm, FDP parliamentary business manager, said during a stay in East Berlin that there are no government-level contacts concerning Honecker's visit. Political observers in East Berlin stated that it is not even clear yet whether a basic decision has been made at all by the GDR side in connection with the trip.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BRANDT ON EINSTEIN PRIZE

AU181142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory letter to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on his being awarded the International Peace Prize of the Albert Einstein Peace Prize Foundation in Washington.

Very esteemed Mr Brandt,

I convey my best congratulations to you on the conferment on you of the Albert Einstein Peace Prize which was awarded to you for your committed activity for peace, international security, disarmament and detente.

It is with pleasure that I recall our meeting in September 1985, during which we noted in agreement that preserving peace is the most important obligation of the present.

I wish you also in the future success, good health and creative vigor.

Respectfully, E. Honecker.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH FRG

AU142106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On Monday (11 November) and Tuesday (12 November) the talks on problems of environmental protection between the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management and the FRG Ministry of the Interior were continued at the level of department heads.

STOPH ADDRESSES GOSR CELEBRATION ASSEMBLAGE

AU150601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 85 pp 3-4

["Speech by Willi Stoph, Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers," at a festive event at the German State Opera House on 7 November in East Berlin, celebrating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends, distinguished guests:

Today, progressive people on all continents celebrate the 68th anniversary of that day which is forever indelibly printed in brazen letters in the book of world history. The shots of the legendary cruiser Aurora on 7 November 1917 opened a new chapter in this book. As an eye-witness, the American writer and communist John Reed set down these events for the next generations in a thrilling report on his experiences and called them the "Ten Days That Shook the World."

And this is indeed true. The victorious armed rebellion of the revolutionary workers, soldiers, and seamen of Red Petrograd, organized by the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin and supported by the millions of working people, shook the power of capitalism to its very foundations -- capitalism which is founded on the exploitation and oppression of man by man. The further we follow the current of time away from the eventful days of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the clearer its historic dimension becomes to our eyes. What was outlined by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto as a bold vision -- that is, to eliminate the rule of the bourgeoisie and to make room for the unhindered and peaceful progress of mankind with the dictatorship of the proletariat -- has become reality on one-sixth of the earth.

A Turning-Point in World History

With courage and valor the CPSU embarked on socialist construction under the most difficult conditions, and has thus made a world historic contribution to the progress of mankind. For this it deserves the undying gratitude of all communists and of the entire international workers movement. (strong applause) Today, too, it provides answers to the vital questions of our time, with insights gained through a clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present.

With its victory, the Russian proletariat made a breach in the imperialist system, which up to that time encompassed the whole world, and ended its autocracy over the fate of peoples. "The Great October Socialist Revolution became a turning-point in world history, determined the main direction and the basic tendencies of development in the world." (Footnote 1) (Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26-27 Nov 85) For more than 3 and 1/2 decades the first socialist state on German soil has also belonged to the socialist family of nations, the GDR has been firmly linked with the USSR.

In fraternal community and in full agreement concerning all questions of shaping socialism for the benefit and in the interest of the people, our parties, states, and peoples are progressing securely toward the future. Our inviolable fraternal alliance has reached a qualitatively new level in implementing the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance that was concluded in October 1975.

The Socialist Homeland Is Reliably Protected

For us here at this festive event it really is a matter of the heart to convey most cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the heirs of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the glorious party of Lenin, its Central Committee, and its general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. (long-lasting, strong applause) We greet the Soviet people, who stride ahead of all peoples in the struggle to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and who set themselves new great tasks in the economy, science, culture, and in all other fields of social life in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. Our greetings and thanks go to the members of the Soviet Army here in the center of Europe, at the border between the alliance systems of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, who mount guard for peace and reliably protect the socialist homeland together with the soldiers of our National People's Army. (strong applause)

We remember the millions of victims the Soviet people suffered in liberating our people, too, from Nazi barbarism. We remember with gratitude the Soviet fighters who from the very beginning helped us as true internationalists and with whom we today struggle side-by-side for peace and socialism. To you all, dear Soviet comrades and friends, with whom we feel most closely linked, go our cordial greetings and congratulations on this festive day! (long-lasting applause)

To Dispel the Dark Clouds of the Threat of Nuclear War

Dear friends and comrades; as Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said at the 10th Central Committee session, "Today every issue that matters in the international arena is ultimately bound up with one thing: whether we succeed in dispelling the dark clouds of the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace, assuring peace for decades to come -- indeed, for all time. (Footnote 2) (10th SED Central Committee Session, Deitz Verlag Berlin 1985, p 18) There is no more determined advocate of the cause of peace than the USSR and the other socialist states, because here there is no class and stratum which makes profit out of arms buildup and war. This has been convincingly proved up to now by the events of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

In his speech at the Second All-Russian Congress of the Soviets of the Workers and Soldiers Deputies on 8 November 1917 Lenin referred to "the question of peace" as "the most topical, the all-moving question of the present." He then read the decree on peace, by which the worker-peasant government created by the revolution submitted to all belligerent peoples and governments the proposal to "immediately open negotiations on a just, democratic peace." (Footnote 3) (Lenin: "Works," Vol 26, Dietz Verlag Berlin 1961, p 239) Thus, the struggle for peace became the principle of the first socialist state in the world, and this has remained so to this day.

Being the first state act of the victorious Russian proletariat, the "Decree on Peace" was at the same time the fundamental document of a new foreign policy of democratic peace that most profoundly complies with the nature of socialism, which aims at creating the necessary external conditions for the undisturbed building of the new society, and which serves the fundamental interests of all peoples. This was a decisive step in implementing the conviction expressed by Karl Marx as early as 1870 that "the alliance of the workers of all countries will ultimately exterminate war" and that "in contrast to the old society with its economic misery and political madness a new society will develop whose international principle will be peace, because with every nation the same principle prevails. (Footnote 4) (Marx/Engels: "Works," Vol 17, Dietz Verlag Berlin 1964, p 7)

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution met with a strong echo among the international workers class. With numerous meetings and demonstrations the workers of Europe and America emphatically expressed the demand for peace and manifested their sympathy for the young Soviet state.

But the international reaction did not remain idle, either. The ruling circles of the imperialist countries reacted with open hostility to the Soviet peace proposals.

They categorically refused to hold peace negotiations, and called for the organizing of military intervention against the Soviet Union. Thus, Lenin's words -- which are still fully and entirely valid today -- that the struggle for peace is a difficult struggle, were confirmed. (Footnote 5) (see Lenin: "Works," Vol 26, Dietz Verlag Berlin 1961, p 341)

Assault by Internal and External Reaction Victoriously Repulsed

In 1918-1920 the young Soviet power had to defend itself against the joint assault of the internal and external reaction. White Guardists as well as interventionists from imperial Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States, and from other countries were seeking, on orders from the imperialist powers, to strangle the socialist revolution in its cradle. Under Lenin's eadership the Communist Party and the entire Soviet land mobilized all forces to smash the enemies. Workers and soldiers rushed to the Red Army which had been created as an effective instrument of the worker-peasant power. Resolutely their fighters pitted themselves against a numerically strong enemy and repulsed its attacks. The enemies of the Soviet power, however, slandered the efforts to defend the revolution as "red militarism," and propaganda in the bourgeois countries readily adopted their arguments.

Since that time the defenders of imperialism have built an entire edifice of anti-communist, anti-Soviet lies. Just as they fanned the fear of Bolshevism in the past, today they are conjuring up the bogey of a so-called "threat from the East." Actually their sole purpose was and is to veil from the people's masses the imperialist policy of preparing aggression against socialism. History has shown, however that the Soviet Union has remained faithful to its policy, and that it is always insistently and constructively supporting peace. At the same time it is doing everything necessary to protect the achievements of the working people, because, as Lenin said as early as 1918, "a revolution... is worth something only if it knows how to defend itself." (Footnote 6) (Lenin: "Works," Vol 28, Dietz Verlag Berlin 1959, p 115)

In the tedious armed struggle against the united forces of imperialism and the united internal counterrevolution the young Soviet power won a victory of great importance, which preserved its independence and secured a long period of peace for socialist construction. Wholly in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Soviet foreign policy in the twenties endeavored to achieve normal diplomatic relations and to expand trade and economic relations with the capitalist countries. Examples of this are the Genoa Conference and the Rapallo Treaty.

Disarmament Question Was First Broached in Genoa in 1922

The question of disarmament was broached for the first time in Genoa in 1922 upon Lenin's initiative. Although the imperialist powers scoffed at these proposals calling them "Bolshevik Utopia," they could not prevent the initiative of the Soviet power from mobilizing the international workers class and world public opinion, and the idea of safeguarding peace from gaining more and more weight in the international arena.

For a long time the treaty concluded with the German Reich in Rapallo on 16 April 1922 was a solid basis for the successful development of equal political and economic relations. It was typical of a totally new policy of states with different social systems, which served peace and was mutually beneficial.

Over the almost last 7 decades the attitude of the international workers class toward the Great October Socialist Revolution, their attitude toward the first worker-peasant state has increasingly influenced the course of historic events. It reaches from the first expressions of solidarity to the insight that loyalty to the just cause of the workers class is at the same time expressed in the relationship with the Soviet Union and its Marxist-Leninist Party.

In the present the knowledge of the inseparable unity of socialism and peace continuously inspires the working people in the socialist states to new performances for the peaceful socialist construction and gives strength to the progressive people in the countries still dominated by capitalism in the struggle for social progress, and against the imperialist policy of war.

We are entitled to feel proud that the German communists at once clearly recognized the historic greatness of the October Revolution and have always been in solidarity at the side of the Soviet power. Eminent leaders of the German left such as Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Clara Zetkin welcomed the victory of the Russian proletariat, and in December 1917 the Spartakus Group paid tribute to its heroism which has a double objective: "...an end to genocide, a beginning to the realization of socialism." They called on the German workers to follow the "Russian example." (Footnote 7) (compare "Documents and Material on the History of the German Workers Movement," Series II, vol 2, Berlin 1957, pp 48 and 51) The German Communists considered the close link with the Soviet state to be an indispensible precondition for the victory over imperialism and militarism in their own country. Under the slogan "Hands off Soviet Russia!" they organized mass campaigns in order to thwart the abominable plans of the counterrevolution.

Thaelmann's Party Was Always Loyal to the USSR

Under the leadership of Ernst Thaelmann the class-consistent attitude toward the Soviet Union and the determined struggle against anti-Sovietism became the firm principle of the party. In 1931 when the danger of approaching fascism had already become clear, he stated: "Whoever mobilizes for and instigates war against the Soviet Union...is standing in the middle of the front of the people's enemies...." (Footnote 8) (quoted from: Ernst Thaelmann: "On the Question of Power, Dietz Verlag Berlin 1982, p 306)

The German communists also adhered to this attitude in the dark night of fascism, and in the same way as our unforgotten Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, many comrades proved their loyalty to the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution in fascist prisons, in the underground, in exile, or with weapon in hand.

The international workers class has always been able to rely on the peace policy of the Soviet state in the struggle against imperialism and militarism, for the safeguarding of peace. When the international situation was exacerbated at the beginning of the 1930's because of the attacks of the Japanese and Italian imperialists and the assumption of power by German fascism, the Communist International analyzed the changed situation at its Seventh World Congress in Moscow and set the strategy and tactics of the struggle against fascism and the threat of war.

Setting aside any differences, it was necessary to form a broad front of all progressive and sensible people in order to save the peoples from fascist barbarism and to prevent a new catastrophe of war. The governments of the imperialist countries took the opposite way in their anticommunist blindness and tried to channel the push of the aggressors toward the East. This policy of appeasement, however, fully turned against its creators, who became the first victims of the fascist attack.

Only after seeing the cruel crimes of the Nazi hordes, in view of the danger to their own interests and due to the peoples' will to resist, the ruling circles of the imperialist states saw themselves forced into joint action with the USSR. Thus, the anti-Hitler coalition was formed. It was not only a form of peaceful coexistence between the socialist state and the main imperialist powers, but at the same time it was a military alliance for the joint struggle against the greatest threat to mankind up to that time.

After the hard-won victory over Hitlerite fascism the main powers of the anti-Hitler coalition set down plans for a secure peace order in Europe in the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. They are based on the Leninist perception that the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the only possible foundation for a stable peace in the present era.

Detente Has Brought Advantages to All Peoples

This development was a thorn in the side of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. They tried to blackmail the Soviet Union with the atom bomb, unleashed the "cold war" and wanted to push back socialism. However, they were not able to halt the course of world history. As a result of the liberation the socialist states in Europe and Asia formed the socialist world system, many people threw off the century-old yoke of colonial oppression in Africa and Asia, and with revolutionary Cuba socialism also got a foothold on the American continent.

When the policy of detente and safeguarding peace experienced a breakthrough at the beginning of the 1970's this was first of all due to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, whose efforts were supported by peace forces all over the world and were respected by the sensible circles of the ruling class in the capitalist countries. During this time treaties were concluded between various European states, which stipulated respect for the post-war order and the existing borders. The highlight of this development was the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Each honest observer can see that 10 years later the policy of detente, based on peaceful coexistence, has made peace more secure and has been beneficial to all peoples.

At the beginning of this decade, however, the most aggressive circles of imperialism intensified their activities.

They are trying to gain military supremacy over socialism in the interest of their plans for world rule and to have their social revenge for the historic defeats. This has made international relations much less predictable and has considerably intensified the threat of war. Particular concern is caused by the audacious plans for militarizing space. The representatives of the military-industrial complex of the United States have camouflaged the most extensive and profitable armament program as the Strategic Defense Initiative in order to deceive the peoples. Its implementation would involve the danger of mankind sliding toward nuclear catastrophe in which there would be no victor and no loser.

The numerous Soviet peace initiatives, the new, extensive proposals, put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary on the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France, and the constructive peace program of Sofia, point to a viable way toward effective arms limitation and disarmament, and a return to detente. This applies in particular to the complete ban on offensive space weapons, a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear weapons of both sides which can reach the territory of the other side, and a separate agreement on the fastest possible mutual reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Sofia Proposals Acceptable to Everyone

The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact countries at their meeting in Sofia met with great approval among peace-loving peoples. It is directed toward solving the pressing tasks of the struggle for peace and disarmament, removing the nuclear peril, initiating a change for the better in Europe and in the world, preventing the militarization space, achieving a halt to the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and making possible a return to detente in relations between states and a return to mutually advantageous cooperation based on peaceful coexistence and equal rights.

All these proposals are based on the principle of equality and equal security which, as the member states of the Warsaw Pact stressed, they will never allow to be violated in the vital interests of their peoples. The balance of forces is intended to be achieved at the lowest level through these proposals. Therefore, they are also acceptable to each side. They are suitable for paving the way to positive results at the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Such results could be the beginning of a development toward the dismantling of military and political confrontation and toward normality in international coexistence. Humanity demands and needs this.

It now looks to the United States and awaits a responsible response to the Soviet proposals. The peoples want to be freed from the nightmare and perils of the militarization of space. This requires a drastic reduction of the strategic potential and the dismantling of those dangers which are growing in Europe due to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons.

As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, affirmed at the meeting in Sofia, the GDR fully agrees with this view. In the struggle against the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup and for a return to detente, it is employing all its forces for the implementation of the socialist foreign policy agreed with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. To this end Comrade Erich Honecker himself has done work characterized by great initiative, for which we convey our cordial thanks to him. (strong applause) His official visits to various countries, the talks with statesmen and leading representatives of political and economic life served the purpose of consistently continuing the political dialogue, especially at this point in time, in order to revive detente in Europe and to contribute toward the dismantling of military confrontation on our continent, and the creation of trust, reason, and predictability in state relations.

To Learn To Live Together in Spite of Different Social Systems

In Sofia, the Warsaw Pact countries submitted a plan for socialist policy toward Europe which, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, is directed toward taking into account the security interests of all states on our continent. Ideological differences of opinion must not be a barrier to doing everything so that humanity does not perish together, but survives together. It is important to learn how to live together and get on well with each other in spite of different social systems and alliances. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

In the end it is a question of leading all forces of reason and realism to joint action and, despite differing views on many basic questions, finding a common platform on the vital issue determining the future of mankind: the safeguarding of peace. This also determines the attitude of the GDR in such interestate bodies as the Stockholm conference and the Vienna negotiations, as well as within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference and the United Nations. Through its work in the United Nations the GDR also makes a worthy contribution in this anniversary year to realizing the peace objectives of the world organization.

Never Again Shall War Emanate From German Soil

The GDR makes the implementation of the policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems the basis of its relations with the FRG as well. The core of its policy toward this neighboring Western state is the duty laid upon the two German states, historically and in international law, to do everything possible to see that war never again emanates from German soil. This is also the goal of the proposal made to the FRG Government that negotiations be started on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

To those in the FRG who desire equal relations on the basis of international law and the European system of treaties, we demonstrate in word and deed our willingness for cooperation which is as useful to both German states as it is to peace. However, to those who first of all once more question the European borders and who should like to change them, we say with the necessary clarity how illusionary and dangerous this is. The promotion of revanchism by official and other circles in the FRG runs counter to the interests of peace, detente, and cooperation on the continent, to the treaties and agreements concluded in the 1970's and the Helsinki Final Act.

We are in favor of the development of good relations between the GDR and FRG, in accord with the existing treaties. In this connection the statement of the Joint Declaration on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Helmut Kohl, Federal Chancellor of the FRG, of 12 March 1985 is very important, saying that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders is a fundamental requirement for peace. Approaching realities in this way means working for the strengthening of peace in Europe and also for the sensible development of bilateral relations.

The GDR also demonstrates its will to strengthen peaceful cooperation between East and West, and most particularly on our continent, through its support for the continuation and strengthening of the process of European security and cooperation. We want to preserve and increase its fruits. The conscientious implementation of the Helsinki Final Act signed a decade ago is a reliable basis for this. Much could still be done to promote this process -- last but not least in the field of equal, mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The close relations of true equality, friendship, and solidarity with numerous states and forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are also a part of the GDR's contribution to the realization of the socialist policy of peace. Together with the states and peoples of these continents we work to eliminate the hotbeds of conflict and tension which are created, stirred up, and abused by imperialism, as for instance in the Middle East. Our solidarity goes to the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, against the crimes of racism and apartheid which are so openly demonstrated by the brutal policy of the South African apartheid regime. Together we work against the encroachments of imperialism upon the fundamental political and economic rights of these states, which include open or hidden aggression and are shown particularly in the U.S. actions against Nicaragua.

We are linked by the common struggle of the socialist countries and the states and forces of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for peace, disarmament, and development, for politically and economically just cooperation among states and peoples. The warmongers hypocrtically play the advocates of human rights. We, however, are the true defenders of human rights, the fighters for peace, freedom, and social justice; because only in a peaceful, secure future can the fundamental rights of men, the right to life, be guaranteed and protected. (long-lasting applause)

To Strengthen the Potentials of Real Socialism by Collaboration

In compliance with the international spirit of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet peace policy contributes to strengthening the community of socialist states. The community multiplies the forces of the fraternal states. It is the firm foundation from which our countries raise their voices on the basic questions of international life. "The foremost requirement for party and state consists in safeguarding and universally strengthening the fraternal friendship with our closest fellow-fighters and allies -- the countries of the great socialist community," declared Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev (Footnote 9) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 March 1985). Fully in this spirit the GDR, too, is making every effort to universally strengthen the potentials of real socialism in constantly closer collaboration with the fraternal states.

The latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries has adopted decisions which take into account the increased demands of the present on the collaboration of the fraternal states. The GDR will actively support the quick realization of what was agreed within the Warsaw Pact, within CEMA, and at the bilateral level. It will continue to make its contribution to working out and implementing a collective socialist peace policy and to strengthening the economic power and defense capability of real socialism. Our republic has proved to be a faithful and reliable partner and reliable companion of all forces of peace and reason in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear world war, for the life of the peoples and for promoting interstate cooperation with equal rights.

Dear friends and comrades, the results of the Great October Socialist Revolution have proved what a people is capable of achieving if it liberates itself from the fetters of capitalist exploitation. In the country of the pine torch and bast shoes [Bastschuh] a modern socialist industry and agriculture was created and the life of the working people was fundamentally changed.

A people that had been kept in backwardness for centuries and which had an illiteracy rate of 75 percent has boldly constructed buildings in desert regions and in eternal ice, and has accomplished outstanding scientific feats such as the peaceful utilization of space.

While tsarist Russia was a prison for nationalities, more than 100 nations and nationalities today live in friendship and with equal rights in the Soviet Union. Only under the Soviet power have many of them set up an efficient economy of their own and achieved important successes in science, culture, and education. The victorious Red October liberated the people forever from the scourge of unemployment and gave them social security. In the past 2 decades alone, the real per-capita income of the population has doubled. Over 2 million apartments are built annually in the Soviet Union; society takes care of keeping the people in good health, and great attention is being paid to their intellectual development.

Nowadays, too, the CPSU, as the leading force of Soviet society, is mapping out the targets for the future. The working people in the Soviet country are preparing for the 27th CPSU party congress with numerous initiatives.

The party congress will discuss and adopt the tasks which will have to be solved in comprehensively perfecting socialism according to plan, in the further advancement of Soviet society on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. To this end, drafts for the new edition of the party program, for altering the Party Statute, and for the main directions of economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and for the period up to the year 2000 were adopted.

The scope of the truly tremendous tasks is indicated by such targets as the creation of an economic potential which in scale almost equals that created by the Soviet power in the 68 years of its existence, and the increase of national income and industrial production to nearly twice the present figures. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee session Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the aim of these tasks, an aim imbued with the humanist spirit of socialism, with the words: "The acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country is to ensure for the Soviet people a materially and intellectually rich and socially dynamic life under conditions of peace, and to manifest even more comprehensively and impressively the opportunities and advantages of the civilization embodied in the socialist system. (Footnote 10) (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 October 1985]

It Is Very Fortunate for Our People To Be Forever Firmly Linked With the Soviet Union

It is truly very fortunate for our people to be forever linked by bonds of firm friendship with the Soviet people that has accomplished such outstanding achievements and is setting even bigger tasks for itself. We will always guarantee this alliance -- on which the growth and prosperity of the GDR is based and which is a safe guarantor of our further successful advance -- like the apple of our eye. As the latest meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev have again confirmed, the relations between our parties, states and peoples are close and fraternal, and they are being further expanded in all sectors of societal life according to plan. Here the economy is playing a decisive part.

The quick growth of GDR-USSR trade is reflected in the great national economic weight of economic cooperation and division of labor, as well as in the high level of intertwining of our national economies. Trade relations are marked by high dynamics. At the beginning of the GDR's existence, in the 1951-55 5-Year Plan period, a bilateral trade volume of R3.7 billion was achieved. In the years 1981-1985, however, the goods exchange will reach a volume of nearly R65 billion.

On this basis we are tackling new tasks that extend far into the future. With the "Long-Term Program of Developing Collaboration Between the GDR and the USSR in the Field of Science, Technology and Production for the Period Until 2000" that was adopted last year, a historical step has been taken for further deepening the intertwining of our two countries' economies.

With this program our countries are pooling efforts on the basis of a joint strategic concept, concentration on a quick raise in labor productivity, saving all kinds of resources, broad application of secondary raw materials, and the development of technological solutions and equipment for the reconstruction and modernization of the existing production capacities, as well as for substantially increasing the technical level and quality of products.

Key to Quick Growth of Productivity

It is a fact of special importance that we jointly focus on developing and applying modern key technologies which have a wide effect on raising the effectiveness of the reproduction process on a national-economic scale. Thus, closest collaboration and cooperation in the fields of microelectronic, computer and information technology and biotechnology, which in the final analysis constitute the key to quick growth of labor productivity, are more and more becoming the decisive factor of economic and scientific-technological relations between our two countries.

The high level of intertwining between our two national economies is also reflected in the present existence of 219 government and branch agreements on cooperation in the fields of science, technology and production, a large part of which were adopted in the process of coordinating the 1986-1990 plans. We are jointly resolving tasks of great national-economic importance, especially for utilizing the results of science and technology to raise the effectiveness of the national economy, for the higher refining of raw materials and other materials, and for ensuring a highly economical use of materials. The progress achieved by our collaboration aimed at comprehensive intensification is also shown by the fact that many agreements contain measures for the joint rationalization and reconstruction of enterprises and production sectors in both countries. This applies to more than 30 government and ministers' agreements, especially in the field of industrial consumer goods and foodstuff production.

We are highly satisfied with the fact that the coordination of plans between the GDR and the USSR for the period 1986-1990 was completed a few days ago. With the signing of the protocol on plan coordination the great advantageousness of the socialist planned economy was again demonstrated to the whole world.

This protocol provides for mutual deliveries between the GDR and the Soviet Union in the coming 5-year-plan period to the tune of over M380 billion, specifically stipulated in terms of products and delivery dates -- this is a truly comprehensive expression of the stability of our plans and our economic relations. Thus, the USSR is and remains our biggest trade partner.

To the GDR it is of decisive importance that it continue to receive the major part of vital raw material and fuel imports from the Soviet Union. The concluded agreements for the supply of oil, natural gas, rolled steel, bituminous coal, iron ore, pig iron, aluminum and many other kinds of fuels and raw materials in the period 1986-1990 ensures the further stable development of our national economy. The GDR will in turn make great efforts to supply the USSR with products such as modern industrial consumer goods, chemical products and other materials, machinery and equipment with a high technological and scientific level. The GDR working people consider it to be their internationalist duty to ensure delivery to the Soviet Union on the agreed dates, to the required specifications, and with optimal quality.

Potentials of Our Countries Are Even More Effectively Pooled

Summing up, we can state that the process of plan coordination has proved to be a qualitatively new phase in working out national-economic key and complex projects [Schluessel- und Komplexvorhaben] of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The coordination of economic policy is effected in closest connection with work on the national concepts for developing the national economies in the coming 5-year-plan period, and it is in complete agreement with the decisions of the CEMA conference held at the highest level. Thus, all prerequisites exist for pooling our countries' scientific-technological and economic potentials even more effectively and firmly in the future, and to utilize them for reaching high economic goals as a basis for further improving the material living standard of our peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, our commemorating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the GDR is fully marked by the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. The balance sheet which we can draw up on the eve of this important event for our party and all our people is characterized by impressive progress in all fields of societal life. Guided by our party's program, we are fulfilling the decisions of the 10th party congress, thus creating the prerequisites for tackling the tasks for the second half of the 1980's and setting the stage for the period until the turn of the century. It is at these long-term goals at which the great popular discussion in preparation for our 11th party congress is aimed. Here we are making use of the rich treasure of experience that has been gathered in the Soviet Union, in all countries of our community, in building the new social order. We are looking at the coming 15 years in the awareness that in this period a great deal will be decided regarding the positions [positionen] in our joint struggle for high economic and social results, and thus for a successful policy.

The statement made by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting -- that the resolving of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, will continue to determine our work for a long time to come -- has met with great approval among the people. In socialist competition the working people aim their endeavors at implementing the new phase of the economic strategy, so as to bring the great advantages of our socialist social system still more effectively to bear by a comprehensive intensification of all sectors of the national economy, and the full utilization of the results of the scientific-technological revolution.

The GDR Will Continue To Live Up to Its Responsibility in the Heart of Europe

The fruit of this creative work, which is marked by the comradely collaboration of all forces united in the National Front, benefits the entire people. Our life is increasingly being characterized by a high material and intellectual-cultural level and by reliably ensured social conditions. This is turn spurs on the working people to additional performances for the universal strengthening of the socialist state, and thus for the struggle for safeguarding peace. Being a firm constituent part of the community of socialist states, and linked with the Soviet Union in an unbreakable fraternal alliance, the GDR will continue to live up to its responsibility for peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. (Long-lasting applause)

Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR! (strong applause)

Long live the firm militant community of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the CPSU (strong applause)

Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! (thunderous, long-lasting applause)

JANOS KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE

LD212156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Hungarian delegation led by Janos Kadar has arrived back from Prague.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT ASSESSES SUMMIT'S IMPORT

LD211923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] As already reported, Mikhail Gorbachev left for Prague in order to brief the Warsaw Pact leaders about the Geneva summit. We now ask our expert: What do foreign political analysts say? What is the significance of the Geneva summit? Here is Jozsef Balazs, head of a department at the Institute of Foreign Affairs:

[Balazs] This is just a first rapid assessment. I think we shall be dealing a lot more with the concrete steps, agreements, and frameworks of the present summit meeting. But one thing can already be said unequivocally: Fortunately, fortunately for the world, this summit meeting was not a failure. But this summit meeting was successful in a relative sense; because although it was not a failure it did not represent a breakthrough either -- I think this can be said -- in East-West relations and primarily in Soviet-U.S. relations; but above this, perhaps I could stress, nor was there a concrete agreement on arms reduction. But the fact that it was not a failure, that both the summit meeting participants in fact appraised it as an initial, successful step, will, in my opinion, influence the whole of world politics in a certain respect, in a positive sense right from today.

[Question] And what has changed in concrete terms?

[Answer] In concrete terms, I think that what has changed is that, first of all, for example, for over 6 years -- I could say 7 years -- there has been no joint Soviet-American communique of agreement on Soviet-U.S. relations and the world political situation, or on the reduction of armaments -- judging by the existing situation of the past 6-10 years. Now such a joint communique has come into being. The significance of this joint communique must not be underestimated, either from a political or a psychological point of view; it must be appraised as very positive. This is a very concrete change considering that in past years -- and I would stress even in the months and weeks immediately prior to the summit meeting -- the atmospheric relationship and the political relationship was extremely tense between the two world powers and this radiated out to the whole of world politics. Consequently, I repeat, the fact of the appearance of the joint communique and the fact that this joint communique was jointly commented on in Geneva by the two sides' summit-level leaders is of extremely great political and psychological significance.

[Question] Reagan is briefing his allies in Brussels, and Gorbachev in Prague. How far is this a new development?

[Answer] I think there is a very solid reason for Reagan's Brussels trip, which is connected with the minisummit he held in New York prior to the summit meeting -- from which President Mitterrand was absent, and he will now also be absent from Brussels -- namely, before the summit meeting he briefed his most important Western European allies about the positions the United States was taking to the Geneva summit.

But he did not brief the smaller NATO European countries. These countries were indignant about this, for this reason -- and they made it public that they do not understand why -- if they are America's allies and if America considers this alliance to be important, why did he not brief them? I think that Reagan now wishes, on one hand to make up for this earlier omission, and on the other hand I am absolutely certain that he wants to improve relations between the United States and Europe, and it is very correct that he should do this briefing. Thus, Western Europe can learn at first hand what went on in Geneva, considering that everything that was discussed concerns Western Europe in its very being since a considerable part of the U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Europe and this deployment is still in progress; and it is a question of other issues, too.

With regard to Gorbachev's Prague visit and the briefing of the Warsaw Pact countries' party and state leaders, it has to be said that in this form this is something new. Let there be no misunderstanding. In past years the Warsaw Pact countries' state and party leaders were constantly informed about Soviet-U.S. summit meetings through established channels. But this information was, in fact, indirect, and it was a little behind in time, as well -- not much generally, but it was behind a little bit. Now, however, what we are seeing is that even before Gorbachev returns home to Moscow he is already briefing the Warsaw Pact countries' leaders about what happened in Geneva. In my opinion this is a very important event, not a mere formality or courtesy, but a very important expression of the world political role, and cooperation, between the Soviet Union and the Eastern European socialist countries.

HORN SAYS SUMMIT EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS

LD212305 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening. Today has been such an eventful one in world politics that it is hard for the media to follow the events. How important the day has been, or will be, remains to be seen. Mikhail Gorbachev is at this moment on his way to Moscow from Prague, where this afternoon he briefed the socialist countries' party leaders on the Geneva summit. Ronald Reagan is also on his way home from Brussels where he briefed his leading capitalist partners this afternoon about the Geneva summit. This has already been seen in the newsreel, and naturally tomorrow's papers will give detailed reports on it, but we will nevertheless briefly recall today's events in Geneva. Our studio guest is Gyula Horn, director of the International Relations Department.

We have asked you to be our guest on the program tonight so that you can help us in appraising the official closing communique on the summit meeting, which will also be carried in tomorrow's papers. I have the impression that this communique runs to six typed pages. But before we go on to talk about that, one has the feeling that, on the basis of what we know so far, in Geneva there was neither a breakthrough, nor was this summit meeting -- which the world has waited for so much -- a failure. So, in the end, what was it, if you agree that it was neither a breakthrough nor a failure?

[Horn] Looking at it from Budapest?

[Presenter] Yes.

[Horn] Looking at it from Budapest, my view is that on one hand this summit meeting achieved results that go beyond even the expectations, more than anyone could have expected.

That is why I do not agree with the over-squeamishness of the U.S. journalists, because compared to the last 4-5 years, during which Soviet-U.S. relations were at a nadir, this meeting represents a new chapter in Soviet-U.S. relations and through them a new chapter in East-West relations. I must add, of course, that Soviet-U.S. relations have constantly fluctuated since World War II -- that is, there have been low points and then improvements. And now it appears that they have really started in the direction of some kind of balanced, normal relationship.

[Presenter] Indeed, since 1979, and in the beginning of the 1980's, Soviet-American relations deteriorated very considerably. Is it possible that because of this fact the world, or a part of the world, expected more than this? It is obvious that we must expect that some of the world press will express a certain disappointment.

[Horn] Well, there are various interests behind a part of the world press, behind a considerable part of it. Certainly, in the United States there are those who are interested in deprecating the significance of the summit. But we must take a realistic view. Thus, everything that happened in Geneva in the last few days -- and I would include here the documents as well, the joint statement primarily -- certainly amounts to a significant achievement in the sphere of Soviet-American relations.

[Presenter] Let us look, then, at this joint statement. Perhaps the most important question is whether, in your opinion, this joint statement differs from the joint communiques issued at past Soviet-American summits, and if so, to what extent?

[Horn] There is not a great deal of difference. If I look at the tone and content of this joint statement, they are to a considerable extent the same as in the 1972 and 1979 joint statements.

[Presenter] In this sense can it be said, therefore, that there has been a return to an earlier tone?

[Horn] Yes, I agree with this evaluation. Both in 1972 and in 1979 Soviet-American relations were good and those documents were based on those relations.

[Presenter] I know that you have had a chance to read this joint communique or joint statement. As far as you are concerned, what is most important in it, from a factual point of view?

[Horn] For me there are two matters that are of the greatest importance. One of these is everything that has been formulated in connection with rearmament. About one-half of the joint document deals with this topic. The other, which is of particular significance, is the part relating to bilateral relations. This is very rich.

[Presenter] Now, particularly in the sphere of bilateral relations, what can be expected on this basis? Let us stay with the facts as regards bilateral relations.

[Horn] Well, if I take the statements in the joint communique, in practice in every single sphere, in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, educational etc. spheres, there has been agreement on making progress.

This means that in essence they recalled the agreements reached in 1972. More precisely, they took up that line of relations and have determined specifically the areas where it is intended that progress should be made, either in the form of agreements or in other ways. This is particularly important if we take into consideration that everything that is in here was held in abeyance between 1980 and 1984 in the relations between the two leading powers.

[Presenter] Of course, it is impossible to know quite precisely -- and even this is an exaggeration: one cannot know at all -- whether anything has happened as regards the negotiations on arms limitation. Do you have any information on this?

[Horn] I have no information but, on the basis of the statements that have been made, I am sure that no concrete agreement was reached on this in Geneva. However, it also appears in part from the joint document and in part from the various statements that the most important directions have been laid down for the Soviet and American delegations negotiating in Geneva. What is more, the joint document prescribes that the negotiations are to be speeded up. This, from one aspect, reinforces the agreement of 8 January, that is, that the militarization of space, the strategic armaments, and the medium-range weapons must be negotiated in their interconnection and that results must be achieved in these negotiations. From another aspect, something that I regard as very important, is that, according to this, the Americans agree in essence with the Soviet proposal to reduce the number of warheads by 50 percent. This means that both sides would reduce the number of their warheads to approximately 6,000. This means that it is possible to aim at -- how it will be realized is another matter -- a radical reduction in the whole sphere of thermo-nuclear weapons.

[Presenter] So, can one risk saying on the basis of what we have seen here together, that the intention to find some sort of answer to these problems is a little stronger than it was earlier?

[Horn] Yes, this is quite certain. The summit itself could not have come about without there being this mutual intention. And I am certain that the matter cannot be closed on the American side either by saying that the summit has taken place. Now concrete steps must be taken and it is in the most important sphere, that of the entire sphere of armaments.

[Presenter] And now, while we are on the topic of this summit, I tried to think a little while ago and could not recall another example when at a world political meeting like this, or at bilateral negotiations, two leaders held private talks for so long.

[Horn] In the course of summit meetings since World War II there have not been any private meetings of such length. This is very important from the point of view that a very great deal indeed has accumulated in relations between the two countries and between the two leaders and most of all, that they gained a direct impression of each other's opinions. This is very important.

[Presenter] And also what Mikhail Gorbachev said several times at this press conference; namely, that it has become very clear that they appreciated each other's responsibility.

[Horn] This is something that the Soviet leader has always stressed; namely, that in this age there is a mutual reliance between the two great powers.

The joint statement formulates at various points the fact that they are involved in various regions of the world. Thus, one side cannot solve those problems by excluding the other side. This is expressed in every sphere but in particular in that of armaments.

[Presenter] With your permission, this is my last question. Not everyone, either in Hungary or elsewhere, follows with very close attention either world politics or, within these, Soviet-American relations, or, within these, military politics. Not everyone knows what a multiwarhead missile is. In other words, not everyone is a specialist. Now, these people would like to know most of all what the summit means for us, for Hungary.

[Horn] When Soviet-American relations were very bad, when international relations cooled, when the international atmosphere cooled, this inevitably had an effect on the international activities of the small countries, on their situation. This is obvious. The way in which this manifested itself during the past 4-5 years is that the international possibilities of the smaller countries became more restricted as a result of the deterioration in Soviet-American relations. After all, these have a determining role in the world political situation. It follows from this that if Soviet-American relations improve, and things did move in this direction in Geneva, then for us this is certainly more favorable then the previous situation. It can create more favorable conditions not only for us but also for the smaller and medium-sized Western European countries as well, in the sphere of international activities or East-West relations, and in the development of cooperation.

[Presenter] So, to sum up, what happened in Geneva is good news?

[Horn] Everything that happened in Geneva provides a good foundation for making a start together.

[Presenter] Thank you.

KULCSAR COMMENTS ON SUMMIT'S ATMOSPHERE, SUCCESS

LD211901 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Istan Kulcsar [serving a special] correspondent was present at the meeting between the leaders of the two world powers. What was the personal rapport like between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan?

[Kulcsar] One of the surprises of the summit meeting was the dominance of one-on-one meetings, starting with the familiarization scheduled for 15 minutes and which lasted 1 hour, through the conversations in the cottage by the lake, and ending with yesterday's private meeting. Reagan himself coined the term fireplace summit for the meeting. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes used the phrase that the two leaders: had understood each other.

Of course, we are talking about men who hold directly opposite views of the world and have different commitments, yet at the same time there are common features in their respective careers: Both, for example, fought their way up to their present positions from lowly beginnings.

Nevertheless, I believe that the factor that was most important in bringing these two leaders closer to each other was the conviction shared by both of them -- even if they differ on details -- that no one can win a nuclear war; therefore, it must be avoided at all cost.

[Question] What were the similarities and the differences between this Soviet-U.S. summit with previous meetings of this kind?

[Answer] The common feature was that the leaders of the world's two strongest military powers met and tried to reach an understanding on the most burning and acute issues of the world. The most striking difference was the thorough preparations made for this summit. I cannot recall a single occasion when a summit has been announced so long before the meeting itself than on this occasion, and never have so many foreign ministerial meetings and expert consultations preceded the summit meeting. This preparation certainly paid off.

By the way, I would not be at all surprised if the Soviet and U.S. diplomatic machinery were to start preparing immediately for another meeting of the two leaders at the earliest possible date, which in the words of the communique, is reported to be scheduled to take place in the U.S.

[Question] And what was the most characteristic feature of the Geneva summit, in your personal experience?

[Answer] In my view, the most characteristic feature was the fact that in the background of the meeting there were very grave circumstances. I am referring not only to the almost cold-war atmosphere of the preceding years, but also to the fact that the process which began with this meeting may possibly turn out to be the last real attempt to halt the arms race.

After all, when space armament begins later, adding another twist to the spiraling arms race, the situation will become so complex, and arms could so easily slip from human supervision. This means that much mistrust will be created, that it will become almost impossible to reach agreement. And the participants in this summit were probably all fully aware of this.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM MOSCOW -- Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi held talks with several members of the Soviet Government on topical questions of Hungarian-Soviet industrial contacts and returned to Budapest Saturday [16 November]. State Secretary Lajos Papp, president of the Council Office of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation from November 11 to 16, on the invitation of the Council's Department of the Supreme Soviet. The delegation studied the structure and operation of councils. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 16 Nov 85 LD]

FURTHER REACTION UPON GENEVA SUMMIT CONCLUSION

SDI 'Insurmountable Barrier'

LD211925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Report by correspondent Krzysztof Wojna in Geneva]

[Text] In Geneva, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan has ended. The talks were summed up in a joint declaration. We link up with our correspondent, Krzysztof Wojna:

When the Geneva summit began, no one actually suspected that its results would be so positive. All in all, only one thing proved true -- that the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], in other words, the U.S. program for militarizing space, turned out to be an insurmountable barrier. The USSR continues to believe that without closing the route toward missiles in space, there can be no talk of disarmament. Mikhail Gorbachev talked about this at length and in detail at the news conference today. If outer space becomes militarized, arms control will in fact be impossible. This is why it is so important to come to an understanding now, before it is too late. If both leaders have parted, maintaining the same stance as hitherto in this matter, then after all, it should be noted that in the joint declaration agreed upon by both sides, it is said that the Geneva disarmament negotiations will be speeded up, aimed at preventing an arms race in space, and at halting it on earth. This is a formula which was agreed upon this January by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, and Secretary of State George Shultz. Later, this formula was frequently, sharply criticized in the United States, particularly by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who did not go to Geneva, a fact which was noticed by everybody.

It seems that a great deal will now depend upon whether the meeting in Geneva will begin a process of increased trust between both powers. At today's news conference, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of this very openly. Since the Americans, who have such strong armaments, do not trust the USSR and intend to build a space shield, then why should the USSR believe the United States when they say that they do not have aggressive intentions? The problem of trust is a key issue here, and that is why, for example, an agreement on exchanges such as that signed today, takes on such weight. It creates very wide possibilities for mutual contacts in very many spheres, including modern branches of science. That the Geneva summit was not a one time meeting is also especially relevant, as is the fact that the timetable for further consultations and meetings has been agreed upon. In addition, leaders at the highest level will meet in the very near future, as is stated in the joint declaration. The effects of the Geneva summit are potentially, markedly more far-reaching on a world scale than it would appear from the documents announced. Quoting the U.S. President, we will get to know them in the approaching months and years.

Summit: Leaders' Success

LD212336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 21 Nov 85

["World Panorama" program presented by Jan Gadomski and Boleslaw Broszczak]

[Excerpts] [Gadomski] All the big press agencies have almost only one theme today: Geneva, Geneva, and Geneva. Tomorrow, all the papers will be filled with detailed reports. Our listeners already know much from news bulletins and from our special correspondent Drzysztof Wojna.

[Broszczak] There are also disappointments among observers of this great event. These are those who counted on a show like a boxing match, on public and sharp Soviet-U.S. arguing. Nothing of the kind happened.

The Geneva talks did not remove the differences in Soviet and U. S. approaches to important issues. But they did not turn into a struggle for a short-lived propaganda victory. The success of the summit talks, partial and compromising as it is, is the success of both leaders.

[Gadomski] While stating that, and rightly so, one must remember that the summit and its course originated in the spirit of the Soviet policy of peace. For the last 6 years the Soviet Union has been the target of unrefined attacks from the U. S. propaganda machine and also from leading U. S. politicians, but it never lost its calm and dignity, and it never rejected the policy of peaceful coexistence which was fundamental for the socialist power. If the Geneva summit has given threatened mankind a gleam of hope, that is because in spite of every contradiction, the Soviet idea of peaceful coexistence won the right to be present at the Geneva table.

[Broszczak] I think that the essence of the matter was most rightly presented by Mikhail Gorbachev who said at today's press conference in Geneva: At present there is not only the question of the confrontation of two sociopolitical systems but also of a choice between survival and mutual annihilation. We have come close to a point in which one has to stop and think and based on reality and a wide view of national interests, to decide what else may be done in the world.

[Gadomski] I will add one more quote, which in my opinion, is a key part of the joint Soviet-U. S. statement signed during the concluding ceremony of the conference. It reads: After discussing the key issues of security, the parties, aware of the particular responsibility of the USSR and the United States for preserving peace, declare that a nuclear war should never be unleashed, and that there can be no victors in it. While recognizing that every conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, they also underscored the importance of preventing any war between them, either nuclear or conventional. They will not strive to gain military superiority.

[Broszczak] Some would say that these are only words. Yes, they are words but how different from those which were coming from Washington in recent years. If these words are followed by deeds the world could become a much safer place than it is now.

'Divergences in Key Issues'

LD211630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Soviet-U. S. summit meeting has ended in Geneva.

The course of the talks has been summed up in a joint Soviet-U. S. statement. It says that the main issues of bilateral relations and the present international situation have been comprehensively discussed. The talks were frank and useful. There are still serious divergences in key issues. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States agreed to meet again in the near future. Apart from meetings between the leaders of both states, regular meetings of the heads of diplomacy and heads of other ministries and departments are envisaged.

The statement also says that after discussing key issues of security both sides came to the conclusion that a nuclear war should never be unleashed, as there can be no victor. The Soviet Union and the United States will not strive after the gaining of military superiority, and the disarmament talks conducted in Geneva are to be speeded up.

Achievements Due to USSR Policy

LD211258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Commentary by Andrzej Walatek]

[Text] Two days of intensive talks, the majority of which were conducted in private, were surrounded by secrecy. No information was given except for the fact that the talks were sincere, matter-of-fact, serious in character, and that they covered all the most important world issues.

In an announcement made today, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that these talks were useful. No agreement has been reached, in fact, on such fundamental issues as the elimination of nuclear weapons and armaments in space. However, it has been established that talks on these issues will be continued by Soviet and U.S. representatives in Geneva. The same can be said of the so-called regional conflicts. However, what we have agreed on, Mikhail Gorbachev stated, will bring beneficial results to the world and peace if we work in the spirit of the Geneva agreements. The Soviet Union will do everything to save peace in the world in cooperation with the United States. This we state, facing our own nation and the nations of the world, Mikhail Gorbachev concluded. The Geneva achievement will not be lost.

Commenting on this statement by the Soviet leader, one can say that this was achieved due to the Soviet Union's policy, because as we saw during the period preceding the Geneva meeting, the Soviet Union made every effort so that the summit would not be futile.

'Much More Than Expected'

LD211245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Special correspondent Krzysztof Wojna report from Geneva]

[Excerpts] The world has been awaiting news from Geneva with bated breath all morning. It is known that after the closing of the summit its results were to be announced and a news conference was to be held. Now, let us go over to our special correspondent from Geneva:

Here is Krzysztof Wojna from Geneva. The curtain has been raised and the world has learned that the summit in Geneva has made way for a fundamental change in Soviet-U.S. relations. Promptly at 1000 GMT Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, arrived at the Geneva International Conference Center to announce the results of the 2-day talks.

An agreement on cultural cooperation is worthy of particular attention. It makes way for very broad contacts between the two nations in many areas, from sport to the most modern spheres of science. Thus, a new mechanism for consultations has been set in motion. Another summit has been announced for next year. New channels for cooperation have been opened. It is much more than anybody expected.

Now, a news conference with Mikhail Gorbachev's participation is being held in the headquarters of the Soviet United Nations Mission. I do not know yet the text of the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration, which has been agreed upon by both leaders. So, knowledge of the Geneva summit will get significantly broader within the next few hours.

SEJM REPORTEDLY TO HOLD 3D SESSION 27 NOV

LD212251 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 21 -- Presidium of the Polish Sejm has decided to call the 3rd meeting of the Sejm for November 27.

The agenda of the meeting provides for first reading of draft laws on: budget law for 1986, a resolution on the state's balance of payments for 1986, a resolution on the credit plan, balance of population's money incomes and expenditures and assumptions of money-credit policy for 1986, resolution on the central plan of the culture [word indistinct] fund for 1986 and a number of other draft laws and resolutions.

The agenda also provides for the first reading of [words indistinct] law on the foreign debt servicing fund and a resolution on a plan of foreign debt service fund for 1986.

NEW SEJM COMMISSION CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

AU191313 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The setting up of Sejm commissions has drawn to a close [during the 13 November Sejm session]. They have elected their presidiums. The following Sejm deputies have been appointed chairmen of commissions:

Jozef Barecki (PZPR), Commission for Administration, Internal Affairs, and the Administration of Justice; Mieczyslaw Serwinski (nonparty), Commission for Construction and Environmental, Communal, and Housing Economy; Kazimierz Pilat (PZPR), Commission for National Education and Youth; Kazimerz Jezierski (PZPR), Commission for Mining and Power; Piotr Stefanski (SD), Commission for Culture; Zbigniew Puzewicz (PZPR), Commission for Science and Technological Progress;

Henryk Jablonski (PZPR) [previous State Council chairman], Commission for National Defense; Bozena Hager-Malecka (nonparty), Commission for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; Roman Paszkowski (PZPR), Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities; Jan Kaczmarek (PZPR), Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances; Marian Krol (ZSL), Commission for Social Policy, Health, and Physical Culture; Witold Zkrezewski (nonparty), Commission for Legislative Work;

Stanislaw Opalko (PZPR), Commission for Industry; Elzbieta Rutkowska (PZPR), Commission for Regulations and Deputies' Affairs; Kazimierz Olesiak (ZSL), Commission for Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Industry; Alojzy Bryl (SD), Commission for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production, and Services; Emil Kolodziej (ZSL), Commission for Citizens Complaints and Proposals; Stanislaw Kania (PZPR), Commission for Self-Government Affairs; Jozef Czyrek (PZPR), Commission for Foreign Affairs; Stanislaw Sochaj (ZSL), Commission for Transportation and Communications; and Tadeusz Lodykowski (PZPR), Commission for Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

JARUZELSKI LEAVES FOR ROMANIA; TO MEET CEAUSESCU

LD220810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Wojciech Jauzelski is on his way to Romania for a working visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu.

URBAN 12 NOV PRESS CONFERENCE 'TRANSCRIPT'

AU211717 Warsaw RZCEZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Nov 85 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 12 November]

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: Last month you told us that a date would be fixed at the beginning of this month for the next meeting between states and Catholic Church officials to discuss church funds for private farmers. Could you confirm that such a date has not been fixed and why?

Urban: The date has not been fixed and nothing new has happened in this matter. The head of the government negotiating group is abroad at present.

Michael Kaufman, NYT: I understand that a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation has arrived in Poland. Could you tell us the purpose of his visit and the topics of his talks?

Urban: I have no information on this subject, but if what you say is true then we can assume that the visit in question is connected with the Agricultural Foundation, the projected establishment of which was first announced in the United States and not in Poland. I want to stress, however, that I have no information on this visit.

M. Kaufman: Could you tell us what happened yesterday evening in the Karol Boromeusz Church in Wroclaw? I understand that Dr Antoni Lenkiewicz was forcibly removed from that church while delivering a lecture on Jozef Pilsudski's work. I also understand that Father Jozef Czaja or Szajna -- I am not quite sure -- was manhandled by the militia on the same occasion and that tear-gas was used to pacify the angered crowd.

Urban: I know nothing about any events in Wroclaw. Perhaps something did happen there, but reports in connection with this have still not reached me. It is more probable that nothing of the sort happened there.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Jan Kozlowski, an activist of rural Solidarity, was arrested on 23 October. Why?

Urban: He was detained on the charge of promoting activities aimed at disturbing the public peace. Article 282A of the Penal Code applies. On 7 November the regional prosecutor cancelled Kozlowski's temporary detention.

Kevin Ruane: Could you tell us how many persons have so far been detained under Article 282A?

Urban: I do not know. Please ask the spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office. Perhaps they keep statistics in accordance with the articles of the Penal Code.

V. Nunez, PRENSA LATINA Agency: Could you tell us something about the present investigations against Walesa?

Urban: The new investigations against Walesa are connected with his defaming the election commissions. Walesa was interrogated about this by the prosecutor, but the interrogation was broken off because Walesa said he felt sick.

Werner Sonne, ARD: A few weeks ago you said that Polish and Israeli diplomats intend to set up visa sections in Israel and Poland. When will Polish diplomats go to Tel Aviv and when will the first Israeli diplomats appear in Warsaw to set up a visa section in the Netherlands Embassy?

Urban: I confirm that these visa sections will be set up, but I am unable to tell you when. The issue still requires certain procedural conditions to be fulfilled. Various technical details are also being hammered out:

Gerhard Kowalski, ADN: Will General Jaruzelski travel as planned to three countries in North Africa or will the new premier, Messner, make this trip?

Urban: General Jaruzelski's plans in this connection are still on.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Even the Polish press continues to express concern about electric power supplies in Poland. Is this concern justified and to what extent? Will cuts in these supplies occur this winter if it proves to be as severe as the last one?

Urban: Our electric power supplies are tight, and the first thing we want to do is devise various systems for reducing the energy intensiveness of production. This is one of the long-term goals that we want to achieve through energy intensiveness of production. Last winter we experienced considerable production difficulties, but our population was not subjected to any restrictions in using electric power. The fact that we want to ensure priority electric power supplies for the population has a bitter side effect in that our production losses caused through powercuts mean shortage of goods our people need. But such is our policy.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: There is one thing I am completely at a loss to comprehend. You have said, and we can read this in the Polish press, that the present changes denote restoration of normalization. I do not know why we should rejoice at returning to normalization when we see that this normalization has resulted in a mighty political, economic, and social crisis, the effects of which are still obvious.

Urban: First, I never try to induce Western correspondents to rejoice, worry, or display any feelings at all. What I do try is to appeal to them to present the facts objectively and honestly. I never interfere with their feelings, As for normalization, we do not see in it some kind of return to all those errors and irregularities that are over and done with. We see normalization as a gradual process of eliminating those things in Poland that were or still are obviously abnormal as a result of various complicated events. For example, normalization to us is saying goodbye to food rationing and to whatever was and is abnormal in our country.

B. Margueritte: You have said that the role of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council will be increased. I understand that Mr Rakowski will probably chair this commission. Could you tell us what this increased role involves?

Urban: The commission is to consist of additional members and to be more representative. I am unable to tell you about its work program because the commission still has not been established. The concept of this commission seeks to ensure that, like all other representative bodies, it has a greater say on various issues and plays an ever increasing role in its field. It is true that Premier Rakowski, former Premier Rakowski, [titles as published] should be appointed chairman of the commission. I apologize, I mean Vice Marshal Rakowski, I have grown accustomed to the other title. This was announced in the Sejm when Sejm vice marshals were elected.

DOBRACZYNSKI, ZYTA DISCUSS NONCRIMINAL OFFENDERS

LD212352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] As Jan Dobraczynski, the chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's (PRON) National Council informed the general prosecutor Jozef Zyta [as heard], up to and including today, the temporary arrests were revoked, and reductions in the serving of sentences were granted for 110 persons arrested for noncriminal offences. He was also informed of the principles guiding the public prosecutor's office when reviewing all proceedings. He drew attention to the fact that individually, the act particularly concerned persons arrested for the first time, whose lifestyle and attitudes, family conditions, state of health and age hitherto, allow one to assume that they will not break the law in the future, or upset the principles of social coexistence.

WALESA FAILS TO ANSWER PROSECUTOR'S SUMMONS

AU211254 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1205 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Today Polish workers' leader Walesa once again did not answer the summons to appear before the Gdansk public prosecutor.

Walesa stated that he is on sick leave until 4 December. A similar statement was his excuse for not answering a summons at the beginning of November.

The public prosecutor is conducting an investigation against Walesa on charges of libeling the authorities. The workers' leader had questioned the official results of the parliamentary elections of 13 October.

DISSIDENT LAWYER ON TRIAL SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

AU201233 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Polish dissident lawyer Antoni Lenkiewicz was rushed to hospital Tuesday [19 November] after suffering a heart attack during his trial at the south western section of Wroclaw, dissident sources said here. Mr. Lenkiewicz, 50 years old, is accused of assault on police officers and damaging public property. His condition today was not known. Two others, Mr. Lenkiewicz's brother Tadeusz and student Bogdan Lgiermek, have already been found guilty and sentenced to one and a half years in jail and fined 40,000 zlotys (270 dollars).

The three men were arrested as Mr. Lenkiewicz was about to give a speech in Wroclaw at a conference on Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, who in 1918 founded the independent state of Poland. They said they had been kidnapped by police, but Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said police had planned to warn Mr. Lenkiewicz about "anti-Soviet" parts of his speech. He said the three resisted and damaged a police vehicle after being arrested. Dissident sources said the police made several arrests among about 100 people refused entry to the trial.

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS END WITH JOINT STATEMENT

AU211841 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A ceremony marking the conclusion of talks between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan took place in Geneva today. The hall of the Geneva International Press Center, where the ceremony took place, was filled with Soviet and U.S. officials attending the summit as well as representatives of Swiss authorities and countless journalists. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan made statements, and at the end of the ceremony, they had a short talk.

International press agencies report that a joint statement released in Geneva today at the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks stresses that in spite of the fact that serious differences exist between the two sides on a number of critical issues, the sides agreed on the need to improve bilateral ties and the overall international situation. The document states that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan particularly agreed on the need to accelerate the Geneva bilateral negotiations on the control of nuclear weapons. The statement emphasizes the need for rapid progress concerning those negotiations, primarily with regard to a 50 percent reduction in the strategic nuclear weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union and the proposal to reach an interim agreement on intermediate-range missiles.

The two sides also agreed to speed up efforts to conclude an efficient and verifiable convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying existing stockpiles. The document also mentions that a number of agreements were reached on bilateral relations and that the two sides decided to have further high-level meetings, the dates of which will be established later.

PPR's JARUZELSKI ARRIVES; RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU220953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Invited by the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Worker's Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest on Friday morning [22 November] for a working visit to Romania.

The arrival ceremony arranged for the distinguished guest took place at Otopeni Airport, which was festively adorned.

At the foot of the airplane steps, Wojciech Jaruzelski was cordially greeted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian officials.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ARRIVES; MET BY DASCALESCU

AU220937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Friday morning [22 November], the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov, arrived in Bucharest for an official visit of friendship to Romania, invited by the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu.

At Otopeni Airport, where the two countries' national flags were hoisted, the Bulgarian guest was greeted by the Romanian premier and other officials.

SCINTEIA REPORTS RCP CC PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

AU201411 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Nov 85 pp 1-2

["Resolution" adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum held in Bucharest between 13-14 November 1985]

[Text] The RCP Central Committee Plenum, held between 13-14 November 1985 under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, discussed the following issues included on the agenda:

1. the draft national economic and social development plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986;
2. the draft national agriculture and food industry development plan of the Socailist Republic of Romania for 1986;
3. the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986;
4. the productivity rise, improvement of organization and production, and work norm-setting bill;
5. the self-management and self-sufficiency program for a good supply of farm food and industrial products to the population for the period October 1 1985 - September 30 1986; and
6. organizational questions.

The Central Committee highly appreciated the speech Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, delivered at the opening of the plenum proceedings. In his speech he thoroughly examined the great achievements of our workers' class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people during the 1981-85 period; the major guidelines of our domestic and foreign policy, of the socialist construction in the next 5-year plan period; the improvement of the party and state activity; the appropriate implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions; and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and communism on the soil of our fatherland.

The plenum highlighted the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the scientific, realistic, and creative formulation of our party and state policy, and in establishing and implementing the great objectives of building a comprehensively developed socialist society which will open up new prospects for Romania's advance toward communism.

The Central Committee stressed the fact that the documents submitted for debate in the plenum are in keeping with the major interests of the people and of Socialist Romania's development, and they completely reflect the 13th RCP Congress guidelines.

Together with all our people, the plenum voiced the greatest feelings of full satisfaction and patriotic pride at the fruitful activity carried out by our party and state to strengthen peace and understanding throughout the world, to stimulate the development of economic and technological cooperation and collaboration, to solving the great problems confronting mankind today, and to build a better world, free of nuclear weapons and war.

The plenum highly appreciated the brilliant activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu within the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries recently held in Sofia, and stressed the fact that the position of our party and state, expressed by the RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, is in keeping with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and with the supreme interests of our socialist nation and the cause of peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

The RCP Central Committee plenum decided that the ideas, recommendations, and guidelines of outstanding significance included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech should become the program for the enthusiastic work of all the party and people, with a view to appropriately fulfilling the socioeconomic objectives of our nation for 1986 and for the entire 5-year plan period.

1. The RCP Central Committee plenum endorsed the draft national, economic, and social development plan of the SR of Romania for 1986 -- the first year of the next 5-year plan period -- and stressed the fact that it continues to ensure the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all other branches and fields of activity, the maximum mobilization of the existing reserves, and the rise of efficiency of the entire economic activity. The plenum requests the government, all economic organizations, and party bodies and organizations to see to it that the increase in industrial production is achieved by completely utilizing capacities, speeding up the process of putting into operation and reaching the designed parameters of the new objectives, perfecting the structure of processing branches, and substantially increasing the utilization grade of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. Firm actions will be taken to expand the energy and raw material bases of the country and to make rational use of all reserves of of our national economy. The plenum asks all management personnel to take appropriate measures to elevate the technical and quality level of products -- a vital problem of all economic activity -- to more markedly increase labor productivity, reduce production costs, particularly material expenditures, more markedly reduce consumption, increase the degree of recovery of resources, and the utilization of parts and reconditioned sub-assemblies, and increase the contribution of domestic resources to ensure the supply of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy to the economy.

The plenum asks the ministries, industrial centers, enterprises, and party and state bodies and organizations to act with utmost determination to fulfill the plan of item-specified production and, on this basis, ensure the steady growth of exports and reduce imports to the strictly necessary limit, to increase the efficiency of foreign trade, and raise the competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets.

The plenum stressed the need to continuously improve the planning, management, and organization of the socioeconomic activity, in accordance with the requirements of the present stage of the country's development, firmly applying the principles of the new financial-economic mechanism, and to increase economic and financial self-management and self-administration.

The Central Committee highlighted the decisive contribution scientific research and technological development can make to accelerating technological process in all fields and requested that continuous action be taken to implement the scientific-technological revolution, which can ensure the socioeconomic development of the country, based on the most advanced knowledge of modern science and technology.

The plenum expressed the belief that all Communists and all working people will do everything possible to fulfill the plan provisions for 1986, which will ensure the steady development of production forces, the increase of national wealth, and improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our entire nation, and thus will bring about qualitative changes in all socioeconomic areas and the passage of our country to a new development stage, in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress guidelines and decisions.

2. The plenum endorsed the draft national agriculture and food industry development plan of the SR of Romania for 1986, which is based on the 13th RCP Congress decisions, on the provisions for the next year included in the national program regarding the achievement of secure and stable crops, the territorial self-management and self-administration program, the uniform plan of increasing agricultural production in the private farms of cooperative members and the farms of private producers, as well as the special program for crops, animal breeds, and products.

The RCP Central Committee plenum assesses that the plan provisions for 1986 are in accordance with the conditions and possibilities of socialist agriculture. The plenum asks the party bodies and state agricultural bodies to act with utmost determination to intensively develop and modernize the entire field of agriculture, to make more efficient use of the land stock and technical and material base, to speed up the increase of vegetable and animal products, to improve the utilization rate of raw materials in the food industry and diversify its products, to rationally manage the timber stock, to make a more complex utilization of the hydro-technical potential, to reduce material and energy consumption, and to increase economic efficiency in all areas. The plenum asks for more consistent actions to implement the new agrarian revolution in our country and to distinctly increase agricultural production in order to ensure everything necessary for the national economy and the people's supply with agriculture and foodstuffs, and to fulfill the other needs of the national economy. The plenum requests the party and state bodies, Communists, and all those who carry out their activities in villages to take firm measures to thoroughly organize work in agricultural units in order to introduce everywhere a clear climate of order and discipline, thus ensuring the exemplary fulfillment of all the tasks included in the plan.

Stressing the fact that our agriculture has the appropriate conditions to completely fulfill the draft plan provisions for 1986, the Central Committee asked the peasantry, experts, and all field workers to use all their skill and working energy and make this basic sector of the national economy increasingly contribute to the general progress of the country and to the steady elevation of all our people's well-being.

3. The plenum assessed that the draft centralized financial plan and state budget for 1986 is based on the socioeconomic development objectives contained in the 13th RCP Congress documents, on the directive-programs, on the tasks established by the joint plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council for Social and Economic Development held in June 1985, and the Third Congress of People's Councils. The planned financial indexes are in accordance with those indexes of socioeconomic development contained in the draft of the uniform plan for Romania's socioeconomic development for 1986.

Approving the provisions included in the draft centralized financial plan and state budget for next year, the Central Committee assessed that they ensure the necessary resources for further developing all sectors of the national economy, financing social and cultural projects, covering administration expenses and those expenses required for the country's defense, as well as all the other needs of society, under conditions of increased efficiency, price stability and financial and monetary balance.

In order to implement the budget provisions for next year, the plenum asks the ministries, central and local bodies, and the collectives of working people to act with utmost responsibility to further increase item-specified production, to improve the quality of products, continuously reduce material consumption, and improve economic and financial activity, on the basis of the principles of the economic and social mechanism. The plenum stressed the need to pay particular attention to increasing the efficiency and profitability of each economic unit, to spend allocated funds with maximum efficiency, to increase benefits and establish private resources for self-financing and for the overall economic development and to increase the national wealth.

The plenum asks the party and state bodies and organizations to manage and administer the people's wealth and the fixed assets consistently and with a keen sense of responsibility. It asks them to develop among the working people in all areas the feeling of ownership and a sense of responsibility for developing and defending the socialist state and coopertivist property, the foundation of our system, the overall development of our country and improvement of the people's standard of living.

4. The plenum discussed and approved the draft bill on increasing labor productivity, improving organization and production, and setting work norms. It assessed that the implementation of the objectives of the party program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism and of the 13th RCP Congress documents calls for an improvement in the qualitative aspects of developing the national economy, better utilization of social work, and increased labor productivity in every way, with a view to increasing national income and, on this basis, raising the standard of living and civilization of the entire nation.

The RCP Central Committee asks the ministries, central and local bodies, industrial centers, enterprises, and units of scientific research, technological engineering, and design to prepare continuously and with a keen sense of responsibility to introduce on a wide scale technological progress and scientific discoveries in all fields of activity in order to use the latest forms and methods of organization and norm setting in production and work, improve the professional training of the working personnel, and strengthen order and discipline in the production process. The debates showed that the working people, as owners, producers, and end-users of material assets, have a direct interest in and are responsible for the complete and efficient utilization of technical equipment, manpower, and work time, for a more distinct increase in labor productivity, and for increasing the national wealth, the surest source for improving the quality of life of the entire nation.

5. The plenum discussed and approved the self-management and self-sufficiency program for a good supply of the population with farm food and industrial products over October 1, 1985-September 30, 1986, a program substantiated in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions. This program, through its contents and orientations, reveals the consistent care of the party and its secretary general for permanently elevating the entire nation's standard of living and civilization.

The program's provisions are in accordance with the possibilities of the national economy and ensure a good supply for the population, in keeping with the scientific nutrition program, differentiated according to the structure of the population and local characteristics. The self-management and self-sufficiency program for the period October 1, 1985-September 30, 1986 provides for an important increase in meat and meat products, fish, milk, and other foodstuffs. At the same time greater quantities of industrial products are to be sold, such as: textiles, clothing, shoes, durables, household goods and appliances, construction materials, fuel, and medicine, thus ensuring the proper supply of the population with a wide range of improved articles.

The plenum asserted the fact that the essential and decisive requirement for ensuring a proper supply of farm and foodstuffs is to achieve the planned production in the field of vegetable growing and animal breeding and to deliver to the state stocks all the quantities included in the plan provisions. In order to fulfill the plan provisions, the plenum asks all the working people's collectives in industry and agriculture, the people's councils, and the economic units to act with greatest determination to increase production and raise the quality of products, thus contributing to the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding the constant raising of the entire nation's standard of living, the supreme goal of party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania.

The Central Committee expresses its deep belief that the documents discussed and approved by the plenum will enjoy the unanimous support of all the party and people.

The Central Committee calls on our heroic workers class to do everything possible to conclude this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan period with increasingly better results, to raise economic activity to a higher quality and efficiency level, thus ensuring the successful passage to the implementation of objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress regarding the socioeconomic development of the country for the 1986-90 period.

The plenum asks the peasantry and all the working people in villages to increase their efforts and rapidly conclude the fall plowing and other agricultural seasonal work, to fully deliver products to the state stocks, and to thoroughly prepare the next year's crop, thus seeing to it that our socialist agriculture makes an increasingly greater contribution to the rapid progress of the country's economy, to the better supply of the population with farm and foodstuffs, and to meeting the industry's raw material needs.

The Central Committee expresses the belief that the party bodies and organizations will act with utmost determination to mobilize the creative power of Communists, all working people, and the entire nation to implement the plans and programs that have been adopted, to implement steadily and at a high quality level -- starting the first day of the new year -- the important tasks stipulated for 1986, the first year of the next 5-year plan, which opens up bright new prospects for our homeland on the road of socialism and communism.

The plenum addresses a fervent call to the Communists, all the working people, and the entire nation to act with increased strength and in a revolutionary spirit to exemplarily fulfill the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the plans, and programs of all-around development of the homeland in order to implement the historical decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, aimed at elevating the country to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER VACLAVIK

AU201841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1985 -- On November 20, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, now on a friendly visit to Romania at head of a military delegation.

The Czechoslovak minister thanked for the interview given to him and showed he had the pleasant mission to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and the best wishes on behalf of Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Comrade Gustav Husak be conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes.

On the occason friendly salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview the sides brought to the fore the good Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and collaboration, pointing out the decisive role played by the talks and understandings reached at summit level for their development on multiple planes. The sides also highlighted the wide possibilities at hand for a further development of the relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural planes as well as the international life.

They laid stress on the importance of strengthening the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples as well as between the Armies of Romania and Czechoslovakia, to mutual advantage and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace all over the world.

The sides also approached certain aspects of the world political life. In the context, the sides brought to the fore the need to work in view of halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for implementation of disarmament, of the nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace in the European Continent all over the world.

Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence, participated in the call that proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm frienship.

MANESCU MEETS LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI

AU212000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, (AGERPRES) 21/11/1985 -- Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, personal representative of the RCP general secretary and of the president of Romania, was received in Tripoli by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was handed over a message of friendship and best wishes of good health and personal happiness as well as wishes of peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Libyan people.

Thanking for the message, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of health and happiness, of success in the activity he deploys for the prosperity of the Romanian people, for the promotion of the ideals of peace, justice and social progress in the world.

During the talks the current stage of the bilateral cooperation was assessed in the positive, as well as the way in which the measures covenanted during the Romanian-Libyan summit meetings are being implemented, as also the development prospects of the collaboration on multiple planes, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the friendly relations and the wish to expand and intensify them. More possibilities of further deepening the Romanian-Libyan relations, of increasing the volume of trade exchanges, of developing economic cooperation, collaboration in technology, education, culture and health protection were analyzed.

Considering the positive experience accumulated so far in the joint building of economic and socio-cultural units, special attention was paid to setting other long-term economic cooperation ventures to give a solid foundation to Romanian-Libyan peoples, of the general cause of peace, strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, international detente, progress and collaboration.

Major international issues were also discussed during the talks.

FRG'S MINISTER OF ECONOMY BANGEMANN VISITS

Meets With Pungan, Vaduva

AU201937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1985 -- On November 20, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, had separate interviews with Martin Bangemann, minister of economy of the Republic of Germany, now visiting Romania.

During the talks they approached, in the main, issues related to the development of the bilateral economic relations, the possibilities and ways meant to lead to an expansion and diversification of these relations, to widening the trade between the two countries.

Received by Ceausescu

AU201938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/11/1985 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 20 Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of Federal Germany, now on a visit to Romania as guest of the Romanian Government.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Thanking, the Romanian president requested that the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany be conveyed best wishes.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the good relations between Romania and Federal Germany which develop continuously on the basis of the understandings and documents endorsed during summit visits. The wish was expressed to take best possibly and most efficiently advantage of the possibilities the two countries have to extend the collaboration in various domains of mutual interest. They stressed the need for seeking out new ways and forms to develop the bilateral and in-third-market [as received] economic cooperation, to intensify the commercial exchanges and expressed the confidence that the promotion of collaboration is mutually beneficial, serves the general cause of peace, detente, security and understanding among nations.

Approached were also some current questions of international life, especially regarding the need for disarmament, nuclear first of all, for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, toward intensifying the collaboration among all countries, especially European ones, for a policy of peace, security and broad international collaboration.

It was emphasized that under the current circumstances, with world economy keeping unsteady and characterized by a string of negative phenomena, it is necessary that action be taken for the endorsement of measures conducive to the establishment upon new, equitable bases of the international economic relations, to the global settlement of the questions of underdevelopment, including the developing countries' extremely big foreign debts.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Martin Gruner, parliamentary secretary of state, chairman for West Germany of the Joint Government Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration, was present.

Meets With Oprea

AU211555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1528 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/11/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Thursday, November 21, Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, who paid a visit to Romania.

Aspects of the economic collaboration between the two countries and possibilities and ways of expanding economic, technical and scientific cooperation in areas of mutual interest were discussed.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ROMANIAN-PPR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU180854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 85 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Under the Sign of Friendly Cooperation"]

[Text] The Romanian and Polish peoples today mark the 15th anniversary of the conclusion of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the SR of Romania and the Polish People's Republic. Continuing the 1949 treaty provisions, and taking into account the new circumstances, this document, which was signed on 12 November 1970, outlines the political and legal framework for expanding and deepening the friendship and alliance between our peoples and promoting all-around mutual cooperation, to the common benefit of developing the socialist construction in the two countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism.

The Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation -- with rich traditions in the struggle of the two peoples to defend and assert their national being and promote ties of friendship and cooperation -- have reached a higher level in the period of socialist construction, as they are based on a common system: ideology, goals, and aspirations. The Romanian-Polish treaty -- the provisions of which were further enhanced by the 1977 joint declaration -- has based relations between our countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, comradely support and mutual assistance, and has set new guidelines for expanding cooperation in various fields.

Experience has proven the particular importance of the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces in our two countries, the RCP and PZPR, for strengthening bilateral relations of cooperation as well as the decisive role of meetings and talks at the highest level.

The talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, occasioned by our country's party-state delegation visit to Poland in June 1984, were a most significant event which opened up new and broad horizons for the development of bilateral relations. The results of that summit dialogue were included in the Romanian-Polish joint declaration and in the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to the evolution of bilateral ties, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "In the spirit and on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the SR of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, we have further developed and diversified economic cooperation and further expanded contacts and exchange between our parties and political and public organizations in our two countries."

In turn, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed: "We wish to further develop all-around ties between the PZPR and the RCP and between the working people in our countries. We will do our utmost to continue to expand the mutually advantageous and fruitful Polish-Romanian cooperation in all fields."

On the basis of understandings reached at a high level, economic exchanges and cooperation have expanded and diversified, particularly with emphasis on all-around production sharing. The consistent implementation of agreements in this respect, as well as the concrete implementation of established cooperation measures, can increase the economic strength of our national economies and can contribute to their steady progress. Cooperation in science, technology, education, culture, and other fields of mutual interest is further developing.

At the same time, Romania and Poland act on the international plane for lessening tension, resuming the policy of detente, halting the arms race, and proceeding to efficient disarmament measures.

The overall development of Romanian-Polish relations proves that the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and Poland is in full accordance with the basic interests of the two countries and peoples.

The 15th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and Poland is an opportunity for the Romanian people to extend warmest congratulations to the friendly Polish people and wish them the attainment -- in close unity and under the leadership of the PZPR -- of new successes in the socialist development of Poland. We also express the conviction that our relations of friendship and cooperation will further strengthen, to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

PRC RELATIONS VIEWED ON HU YAOBANG'S BIRTHDAY

Awarded 'Star of SR of Romania'

AU191914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1985 -- On his 70th birthday, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was conferred the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class and sash, for his special contribution to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Chinese one and to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

The decree conferring the high distinction is signed by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

SCINTEIA on Birthday, Relations

AU201443 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1227 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1985 -- On the 70th birthday of the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, the Bucharest newspapers of November 20 print the congratulatory telegram, sent to him by the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the presidential decree whereby he is conferred the highest Romanian distinction and homage-paying articles highlighting the Chinese leader's merits in the implementation of the programmes for the economic and social development of his country, with emphasis on the steadily ascending course of the Romanian-Chinese links.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's birthday, the newspaper SCINTEIA writes, is a happy opportunity for the Romanian people to express its full satisfaction at the continuous development of the ties of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between our two parties and countries of which Romania, in keeping with its principled policy of strengthening its links with all socialist countries, is highly appreciative.

Pointing out that the dynamizing factor of the continuous development of the Romanian-Chinese friendship is the relations of comradely collaboration between the leading political forces of the two countries, the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, the aforesaid newspaper writes: In this framework, a deciding role has been played along the years by the talks conducted in Bucharest and Beijing between the party and state leaders of the two countries, the decisions and understandings reached on the occasion having laid a fine foundation for the stronger development of the general political bonds, of collaboration in various areas of activity.

The lastingness of the Romanian-Chinese links, the newspaper shows, is given by the fact that they were set on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affiars and mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance, principles which made them durable and apt to assert themselves according to the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Developing collaboration on multiple planes of socialist construction, Romania and China cooperate closely in the international arena as well, stating and working for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the ensurance of peace, for respect for the peoples' independence, for their sacred right to decide their own destinies, for the building of a better and more just world. The newspaper writes, showing in conclusion: The Communists, the whole Romanian people warmly greet the great friendly Chinese people on the occasion expressing its belief that the Romanian-Chinese relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity will develop ever more powerfully in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

COLD TEMPERATURES, HEAVY SNOWFALLS HIT

AU191909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1985 -- These last few days weather has grown cold all of a sudden, with temperatures hitting minus 8 centigrades in the centre of the country. Precipitations have fallen throughout the country, (snowfalls in central and north-eastern regions, snow, sleet and rain in western and southern regions). The snowbed is 10-40 cm thick in Oltenia and up to 76 cm in Muntenia. In Bucharest the snowbed is 13 to 20 cm thick and the temperature fell to minus 3 centigrades.

Because of the blizzard which raged in the south of Romania (counties Giurgiu, Arges, Olt, Dolj and Gorj), in the night of 18 to 19 November, several roads -- Bucharest-Pitesti and Craiova-Bals-Slatina-Pitesti highways -- have been closed and traffic is slow on other roads. Considerable human and technical forces are concentrated to restore to traffic snowdrifted roads.

The traffic on railways is delayed. All airports are open.

RESEARCHERS WORK TO RECOVER, USE RESIDUAL ENERGY

AU091617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/85 -- Specialists of the industrial units in collaboration with researchers of the Romanian institutes specializing in power generation have worked out many installations and technologies to recover and use important amounts of residual energy coming from the industrial platforms. Recently a zone of the Pitesti Municipality, some 5000 apartments, has been linked to a district heating system that uses the residual energy collected by way of heat pumps from the nearby petrochemical combine. The installations assembled here have been designed and built in Romania and develop 10 gcal [as received] per hour. The experience gained in Pitesti has been used in the Iasi Municipality, too, and is to be applied for the full-scale district heating of the Marasesti locality, where secondary energy resources are offered by industrial platforms sited near the urban zone. Recent studies envisage the construction of piscicultural pools heated with industrial hot water. Other projects are under way to expand the green residual-energy heated greenhouses. Long-term programmes aim to assimilate high-capacity heat pumps and other installations for the recovery of heat that can do this job very efficiently.

CONDOLENCE CABLE ON JAPAN CP OFFICIAL'S DEATH

AU152015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]: We have learned with sorrow about the death of Comrade Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the JCP presidium and outstanding JCP militant.

We extend heartfelt condolences to you, the JCP leadership, and the entire party. Please extend our feelings of compassion to the mourning family.

The RCP Central Committee

TANJUG CITES EARLY U.S., USSR SUMMIT ASSESSMENTS

Joint Communique Released

LD211627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 21 (TANJUG) -- Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced today in Geneva that they had agreed to accelerate negotiations on arms control and the prevention of its expansion to space. It was also stated that efforts to improve relations between the two countries would continue.

At a ceremony in the Geneva international conference centre, the two leaders, in the presence of Swiss Confederation President Kurt Furgler, issued a joint statement on the outcome of Geneva talks which included comprehensive talks on basic questions pertaining to U.S.-Soviet relations and the current international situation.

They said the talks had been open and beneficial but serious differences on many critical questions remained.

At the ceremony, at which a joint declaration was presented and a document on the results of the summit signed, Gorbachev said that he and Reagan had examined major problems in relations between the two countries and the situation in the world.

Speaking after Gorbachev, Reagan said that quite a lot had been done in the talks and that they had given an impetus to resolving questions in U.S.-Soviet relations. He underlined that the two sides had embarked on a good course.

Although accenting the importance of the Geneva dialogue and the openness and cordiality of the meetings -- especially pronounced at today's ceremony -- in the joint statement the two leaders warned that the differences between the two powers were very serious in many critical questions.

The introduction to the joint statement sets out that the two leaders had reached greater understanding of their countries' stands with recognition of the differences in the systems and approaches to international questions.

The two leaders have agreed to meet again in the near future. Gorbachev accepted Reagan's invitation to pay a visit to the U.S., arrangements on which will be made through diplomatic channels.

Shultz Characterizes Talks

LD210051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 21 (TANJUG) -- U.S. State Secretary George Shultz today said that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit had given "some political impulse" to the Geneva disarmament talks, an impulse which he said would no doubt reflect on the Washington consultations in preparations for a new round of the arms talks.

Addressing a news conference after the Geneva summit ended, Shultz said that the two sides had retained fundamentally opposite positions on the nuclear complex. He noted that strategic defense issues were discussed in detail, with U.S. President Reagan categorically insisting on the significance of his Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars".

The U.S. state secretary clearly refrained from specifying the concrete results of the U.S.-Soviet summit, but insisted that the joint U.S.-Soviet statement was an initial step in the process opened by the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Gorbachev's 'Restrained Optimism'

LD211637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1542 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Geneva Summit: Reverberations in Moscow" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21 (TANJUG) -- The end of the Geneva summit and Mikhail Gorbachev's press conference were shown live on Soviet television. The official communique on the Geneva talks was also broadcast.

Instead of a commentary, the limelight is, for the time being, focused on Gorbachev's assessment of the significance and the long-term effects of the talks with President Reagan. The Soviet media stresses Gorbachev's restrained optimism and the importance of the political effect of the two superpowers' summit on the stability of peace in the world and the normalization and improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Moscow Awaiting 'Full Outcome'

LD212139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva has assumed the dimensions of a "promising change for the better" in Soviet-U.S. relations. So far the only sources of the summit's results here are the quotations from the Soviet party leader's statement at the closing ceremony and the joint communique of the two countries' leaders.

Priority is given to the "major political effect" of the summit on relations between Moscow and Washington and "the stability of peace in the world" to which the Geneva summit is said to "have made a contribution;" and after that to the need for and agreement on "the continuation of the summit meetings." For the Soviet side this will also be "a continuation of efforts directed toward the victory of reason" and the tackling of the most important problems of the modern world -- halting the arms race on earth and banning its spread into space. This seems to have remained the "Gordian knot" in relations between the United States and the USSR before and after Geneva.

However, there are no signs at the moment that official Moscow is disappointed because of this, because realistic analyses prior to the summit meeting did not leave much hope for the immediate cutting of this knot. Moscow still has to wait for the full outcome of the Geneva agreement, which will help it to draw conclusions on whether the Soviet Union is satisfied by its epilogue.

Unofficially, the success of the Geneva meeting for Moscow does not lie in the fact that it "created a meaningful change," but in the fact that it "did not discredit the possibility" of coming to long-awaited agreements and compromises on major issues which are at the root of the Soviet-U.S. missile crisis and of the problem of the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe. When it comes to the Reagan administration, it is considered here that "only time will tell."

SRZENTIC OPENING SPEECH AT 18 NOV LCY SESSION

LD191746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 18 Nov 85

["Vojo Srzentic's Introductory Speech at the LCY Central Committee Session Today" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- The discussion on the socio-class structure of the LC membership, cadre policy, and promotion of collective work and responsibility at the LCY Central Committee session is of special importance for a more successful implementation of the leading ideological and political role of the LC.

The complex nature of the social and economic situation enhances our responsibility for faster elimination of shortcomings in our own ranks, for a change in the awareness and conduct of Communists, for greater unity and action capability of the LC. A great deal depends on a change in the developments of our social and economic life and the launching of the broadest possible social action in order to activate all material and manpower potential immediately to carry out the program of economic stabilization and to get out sooner from the difficulties and the situation in which we find ourselves today.

The issues which are on today's Central Committee session agenda are in fact of great importance to the LC's work in these areas. In the conditions when the LC operates as a leading ideological and political force in the system of socialist self-management, when it gives life to its policy and stands in a developed democratic system through a constant democratic dialogue with working people and citizens and not from a position of power, and when it is not a conventional political party of the cadre type -- in these conditions, its orientations for an appropriate socio-class composition of its membership and a corresponding cadre policy are of great importance.

The reason we are concerned with these questions is found in our current political and social situation. In conditions of stronger etatist and techno-bureaucratic relations and of economic crisis, as is known, a serious delay has occurred in the development of socialist self-management and the implementation of the constitutional role of the working class in our society. The same applies to belittling the class element in our development, and the pronounced manifestations of disintegration and the tendency toward federalization of LCY internal relations. These factors have all led to weakening the workers-class substance of LC policy, the class foundations of its unity and links with the workers class. Because of the opposition established on this basis, and also because of hesitation, insufficient activity, and efficiency in the work of many LC organizations and organs, congress orientation toward LC socio-class composition and cadre policy are implemented slowly. The preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and the delegate elections are an opportunity for a significant breakthrough in this respect in keeping with the problems and the challenges of the time.

The LCY Central Committee Commission for the Development of the LC and Cadre Policy has discussed how the congress positions on socio-class membership structure and cadre policy are carried out and has prepared materials for this session on the basis of this discussion. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has discussed and adopted the material on promoting collective work, decisionmaking, responsibility, and also the draft positions on all the problems discussed today, which was also forwarded for this LCY Central Committee session.

1. Tito said: "The revolutionary line of our party always and predominantly has depended on its attitude toward the working class, on the workers' influence in party policy, and on the extent to which it has been concerned about the social position of the working class and the implementation of its interests. The more the Communist Party, that is to say the LC, successfully carries out its tasks, the more, by virtue of its ideo-political activity and its composition, it has been a workers-class organization." This statement is of lasting value in the analysis of the essential characteristics of LCY membership development and its socio-class structure.

The workers-class essence of LC policy and a corresponding socio-class composition of the LC membership and organs are interrelated and interdependent. Consolidation of the LC socio-class composition, as stated in the LCY Program, signifies working for the establishment "of such relations between class and political forces (...) [TANJUG punctuation as received] within the framework of which the working class and its leading socialist forces in alliance with other working people are in a position to change and really affect social relations in keeping with their socio-economic interests."

It transpires from the material submitted for today's Central Committee session that during the past decade the LCY has doubled its membership. At the end of 1984 it had 2,167,860 members, organized in 70,196 LC basic organizations, within the result that 13.8 percent of our population aged over 18 years and 28.6 percent of our employed people are LCY members. Workers, 657,000 or 30.2 percent, constitute numerically the strongest social group in the LC structure, although their relative share during the past decade increased by a mere 1.8 percent. Some new characteristics are present in the membership changes, the most unfavorable of which is the fall in the share of workers in the numbers of newly admitted members -- from 27.6 percent in 1981 to 21.4 percent during the first half of 1985 -- and also the rate at which workers are leaving the LC -- over 50 percent of those who left the LC for a variety of reasons were from workers' ranks.

Apart from that, compared with the previous period when we had a stable membership increase, the LCY in recent years has been registering a gradual fall in the number of new members, reaching last year the highest reduction of almost 10,000 members. This trendency is continuing this year. An increased number of people leaving the LC is noticeable -- last year alone almost 75,000 members left the LCY for a variety of reasons. It transpires from the material prepared for this session that these tendencies are not identical in all the republics and provinces.

The reasons for these developments in the LCY membership have not been analyzed in detail and comprehensively in all LCY organizations and organs. This must be done by the time the 13th congress is held. The reduction in numbers is not a problem, but the reasons responsible for it are. The reduction in the number of LC members should provide no grounds for worry if it is because admission criteria and more extensive ideo-political differentiation have been stepped up. There is no doubt that there are LC organizations in which these processes are open and one should try to increase their number as much as possible. It is a fact, however, that admissions are slowing down because people's interest in joining the LC ranks is in decline. These tendencies in the LC membership development coincide with a period of a deteriorating economic and general situation in our society. This means that the reasons must be sought in the current social situation, which is complex; in the delays and hesitation as regards the implementation of the agreed policy; in the deteriorating social position of the working class; and in many other shortcomings in our life which were discussed critically in the debate following the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

Of course, the workers-class essence of LC policy is not improved merely by increasing the number of workers in its ranks.

A majority of workers in itself does not automatically ensure the revolutionary spirit of the LC. The question could be asked why the existing number of workers in the LC, which is not low, does not have a more decisive influence on changing the situation in the LC and in our society. The essential thing is the political power of the working class, to what extent the workers who are in the LC and the working class as a whole are in a genuine position to participate in formulating and implementing LC policy and make decisions in our society, and to what extent the LC with the sum total of its policy anticipates the interests of the workers and with what success it resolves the issues on which the working class position depend.

Accordingly, the effort to admit as many workers as possible is not organizational, but an essential question of the struggle to revolutionize and to give life to the LC role in new conditions, to strengthen its ideo-political role, and to consolidate unity within it. Regardless of the many strata within the working class, in terms of their social and material position the workers are the social force most interested in the development of genuine socialist self-managment relations, most resolute in the struggle against all bureaucratic, technocratic, and other deformations in our society; most resilient to alien ideologies and trials of bureaucratization; and most resolute in supporting all the LC initiatives which constantly reflect its direct and long-term interests. This is why there must be more workers in the LC and in the overall cadre structure, so that their influence on the situation in the LC and in our society can strengthen.

Starting from this, it is necessary that all basic LC organizations and organs undertake all necessary activities to halt the decline in workers' membership in the LCY. This, of course, cannot be achieved through any kind of campaign. In order to increase the workers' interest in joining the LC, it is necessary to carry out a U-turn in the LC's work, in a direction of a more decisive realization of the constitutional role of the working class in our society. This will also depend on the results achieved in overcoming the economic crisis and improving the material and social positions of workers, on the energy and effectiveness in the struggle against various negative manifestations and deformations in society and growing social stratification which have no basis in work and work results. It will further depend on the determination in the struggle with the proponents of particularism, techno-bureaucratic etatism, nationalism and other manifestations which lead to disintegration and weakening of the unity of the LCY and Yugoslavia as a whole. Precisely because of the need for a more determined struggle against such tendencies and manifestations, we need more workers in the LCY.

The achievement of this objective will also depend on promoting the work of LC basic organizations, their greater sensitivity to attitudes and views of workers, particularly to their criticism; on developing democratcy and self-initiative in the work of organizations and Communists, strengthening of responsibility for realizing established attitudes and conclusions, as well as on overcoming sectarianism, isolation, and lack of care in a great number of LC basic organizations in which for years no new members have been admitted. In 1984 as much as 74.1 percent of the total number of the LC basic organizations could and must do more on admitting workers to the LC, particularly in those workers' environments where conditions for this exist.

A constituent part of such attempts should be the developing and cherishing of the LC members' image to be adorned by all the virtues of a truthful fighter for a freer and more humane life for people. They should excel with their progressive attitudes, knowledge, capabilities, hard work, consistency, and responsible social involvement in implementing concrete everyday tasks. In a word, they should always exert their influence through the force of their own example and show truthful Communists attributes for which their working and living environments will appreciate and emulate them.

Achieving the workers' majority in the LCY still remains a significant question of the struggle to realize the essence of its working and class policy, revolutionize its role, develop democratic relations, strengthen its organizational structure and cadre, for a greater consistency, responsibility and effectiveness, and to consolidate unity in ideology and action.

At the same time, it should be remembered that changes in the structure of social work, technical and technological progress, and changes in the social and class structure of the population determine the social and class trends in the LC. Under the influence of such changes, the working class has undergone a tempestuous development; its educational level has been raised and other significant, qualitative, and multifold structural changes have occurred. This, undoubtedly has an impact on the overall concept of the working class. Though this question still remains the subject of scientific and empirical research, it is obvious that today we should not understand the working class to be only manual workers. It increasingly includes sections of technical and other creative and working intelligentsia who are involved in socialist production relations and directly work in producing or creating new technological processes. Through its interests, position in production relations, and division of labor, this class is most directly linked with the work of a worker and bases its existence on work and the work results. Therefore, we must steadily strengthen the LC and realize the workers' majority in it through admitting a greater number of workers from these structures. Working class, understood in this way, remains the LC's primary social basis of course, not isolating itself from other strata, particularly not from youth which is being educated and which in the future will be the proponent of expert knowledge and technological process. The LC must have its roots in all the strata of working people who live from their work.

From this point of view, I believe that it is a positive thing that a high percentage of the LCY members belong to technological and humanist intelligentsia or are people with degrees working in material production. It is worrisome, however, that the participation of both highly qualified workers and workers with no qualifications is on the decline, particularly with respect to agricultural producers whose participation has dropped by 3.7 percent and is at its lowest since the war.

Although in the total number of newly-admitted LC members, youth participates with approximately 75 percent annually, its participation since 1981 has declined so that today it amounts to around 25 percent of the total number of the LCY members; and the average age of members is increasing. This is happening because of the decreased volume of admission, a somewhat higher number of resignations from the LC, and an increase in age. I believe, however, that causes for this situation should be sought in the unfavorable impact of economic difficulties and the overall situation in society on the young generation; insufficient social involvement of youth; slow tackling of some of its existential problems (employment, housing, awards, and so forth), as well as in the well-known shortcomings in the work of many LC basic organizations. It is necessary to perceive the causes of such shortcomings in every environment and undertake measures to admit even greater number of youth, particularly young male and female workers, to the LC.

The LC admissions policy should function to raise its actional capability and consolidate ideo-political unity. Assessing the practice up to now from this position, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political criteria on admission since in many organizations they have been slipping. In some organizations, they organized some time ago an almost mass admission. This led to admitting a significant number of ideo-politically capable members who, therefore, because of the neglect in further work to raise their ideo-political capability and theoretical education, could not provide any freshness, nor did they contribute to the strengthening of the LC.

Such a policy of admission is partly the cause of the heterogenous, ideological, and political awareness in the LC, the weakening of its ideological and actional unity, an increase in opportunism, defensive and ideological neutralism among its ranks. Therefore, it is necessary in the admission policy to consistently respect statutory criteria; that means that we must thoroughly consider beforehand the candidates' social activity, moral, human, and work qualities, as well as ideological preparation. Also, not a single candidate should be admitted who has not been acquainted with the program and statutes, rights, and responsibilities of LCY membership.

The LC should strengthen its ranks not only through new admissions but also by eliminating inactive members, including those who joined the LC for career and similar reasons or those who by their indecent behavior smear the image of LC members. The situation in the LC with respect to the activity of some of these members, their work capability, and ideo-political unity is such that their differentiation in it is absolutely visible, but almost all of us still remain in it! That the essential differentiation is being carried out very slowly can be illustrated by the fact that of the total number of members leaving the LC, those expelled account for only 18.5 percent; within this, the highest number is expelled for not fulfilling elementary statutory obligations. It is necessary to expell quickly and with more determination those members who have abandoned ideological positions and policy of the LCY, or who tolerate or even themselves speak in favor of nationalistic or any other antisocialist and anti-self-management ideology. A wider process of differentiation in the LC should be achieved through intensifying ideo-political life in the LC basic organizations, developing systemic and concrete activity, a more determined struggle against opportunism, and a sharpening of responsibility. The LC should get rid of those who do not belong in it. This would, among other things, increase the interest, particularly among workers, for joining the ranks of the LC.

2. The main principles and criteria of the LC cadre policy are essentially well formulated and there is no need to change them. The problem is that they are not consistently implemented. Therefore, it is necessary that the LCY Central Committee should establish reasons and causes for not implementing the congress positions on the cadre policy, and particularly stress those aspects which today in many ways have a crucial significance for a speedier solution to the present unfavorable economic and social situation. Among other things, it should be done now, before we go to LC congresses and conferences and other socio-political organizations and delegate elections.

In the all-party discussion following the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the cadre policy was the focus of interest for Communists and working people; they severely criticized many shortcomings in its implementation up to now and demanded with determination that these shortcomings should be effectively eliminated.

Democratizing the cadre policy and strengthening its working and class character is particularly important. Capable people must be elected to the LC organs and institutions of the self-managing and delegate systems, people who are firmly in favor of socialist self-management, power of the working class, brotherhood and unity, and the country's policy of nonalignment in international relations. They must be cadres with better knowledge, abilities, and experience; people who prove themselves through work, party spirit and moral values; people who would carry out their duties responsibly. This must become the main "key" in electing candidates.

We require cadres today which completely understand the present period in the development of Yugoslav society, the nature and the extent of present problems and contradictions, and who are ready and capable, on a socialist self-management basis and together with the working class and other creative forces of our society, to blaze the trail away from our difficulties and ensure our community's further dynamic development.

The present situation calls for people of action, persistent and principled fighters, and not opportunists; cadres wh fight for a consistent implementation of the interests of the working class and not career seekers; people with proven moral values, and not greedy people and egotists who do not base their material position on work but on assorted malpractices and theft of social property. These must become the primary criteria, I would say a sort of dividing line along which the cadres will be recognized and differentiated.

The complex conditions of our social development call for answers to many new questions and challenges of our time. This is why an organized and broad action is required on creating and training the cadres who will be capable from scientific-Marxist, socialist self-management foundations to delve theoretically and creatively into the possibilities and initiate the paths of our society's development and lay down the methods, forms, and directions of action so that the tasks can be carried out successfully.

During the period ahead, all organized socialist forces must become involved in a resolute elimination of the sources and bases of the efforts, diverse tendencies and manifestations which weaken the unity of the Yugoslav socialist community. This situation must be overcome through faster self-management integration of the economy at the Yugoslav federal level on the basis of pooling labor and resources.

While not underestimating certain results attained in the democratization and socialization of the cadre policy, it can be said that the working people and the citizens in the socio-political organizations in which they are organized have not yet become its basic protagonists. This is the consequence of inconsistent and slow implementation of their role throughout the political system of socialist self-management. The LC must fight consistently for the implementation of the cadre policy, planning and training, and also that putting forward the candidates and the election of cadres should become an inalienable right of the working people and citizens organized along self-management lines.

The practice must be stopped whereby cadre solutions for individual functions and duties are agreed upon in the caucus of top senior officials or in the coordination committees for cadre policy, without consulting the working people and citizens in appropriate political and self-management organizations and communities. This is a bureaucratic practice that expresses a lack of confidence in one's own political system, and the ability of the working people and citizens to choose the best people for appropriate functions. Coordination committees for cadre policy are the places where agreement and coordination is sought on the implementation of the principles and criteria of the cadre policy, and not a place where in fact decisions are made on the cadre deployment of people, which now often happens. This suppresses the influence of the broadest social basis and also the role of the citizens responsible for the cadre policy.

The Communists will best fulfill their role in the implementation of the cadre policy if, during the meetings of working people and organs, in an open and public debate, they work for a consistent implementation of its principles and criteria, and against manifestations of formalism and possible attempts [words indistinct].

The LC and the SAWP must become involved especially in the consistent implementation of the social accords and of other legal acts which regulate the area of cadre policy, and also in further improvement and democratization of the candidacy procedure and of the electoral system. In addition, I think that the idea that several candidates should be nominated in the candidacy procedure at all levels is no longer controversial.

Conditions are at hand to vastly improve the cadre bases and in so doing more consistently carry out rotation. We must overcome the practice whereby election to important functions is carried out only from a narrow circle of people, who as a rule are political professionals, by shifting the same number of people along the horizontal line, by moving them from one senior post to another, and by creating the appearance of their being "irreplaceable." This practice has multiple negative consequences. Elimination of this will contribute to overcoming the sill conspicious concentration of several important social functions being held by one individual, which is not acceptable when a great number of capable cadres are available today.

Subjectivism, monopolism, and privatization of the cadre policy were subjected to sharp criticism during the recent general party discussion as they had never been before. This is understandable, because the monopoly in the cadre policy entails consequences which are more serious and which have a more lasting effect than all other monopolies. To widen the cadre basis through a more wide-ranging election of capable workers, young people, and women into all organs and forums is the way to surmount this practice and the manifestation of the bureaucratization of the cadre policy and its reduction to personal policy, that is to say to cadre deployment of political professionals.

This should prevent manifestations of bureaucratic cadre machinations, of subordinating criteria for the solution of individual personal problems, and also manifestations of the struggle for senior posts and positions of power and preservation of privileges.

The broad cadre basis makes it possible, with further democratization of the cadre policy and consistent implementation of the principle of rotation and of a limit being imposed on the duration of the mandate, as a rule for all leading cadres on the expiration of their term of office to go back to production jobs or alternatively to their previous post of work, which today is not generally practiced. This would prevent constant reproduction of new political professionals. Consolidation of collective work and responsibility and democratization of socio-political relations represent the way to surmount these manifestations and relations in the cadre policy.

The LC has always worked from the premise that admitting a higher number of workers from direct production to the LC and their election to all organs and forums is an essential element of the cadre policy and an essential prerequisite for realizing their revolutionary role. With the development of our society, the increase in numbers and qualifications of the working class, and with the development of the system of socialist self-management, there is no doubt that significant results have been achieved in this respect. The affirmation of a great number of workers from direct production and their election to LC organs, to self-managing, social, delegate, and other organizations have broadened the cadre basis. Recently, we have gone even further in this respect with the implementation of Tito's initiative on promoting collective work, responsibility, and further democratization of socio-political relations. This sort of progress has been mostly achieved on the level of municipalities; it has not been sufficient on the level of the republics, provinces, and the federation, particularly with respect to workers' participation in political and executive organs.

However, what has so far been achieved in strengthening the working and class character of the cadre policy is not sufficient. Though the number of workers in organs and forums does not in itself ensure and is not a real factor of exercising influence on the work of these organs, still the question of their election in greater numbers cannot be reduced to a mere fulfilling of criteria. In all organs and forums and at all levels workers must be represented to a much greater extent.

The strengthening of the working and class components of the cadre policy gains a particular significance in the present moment, when we are faced with an economic crisis and stagnation in the development of socialist self-management, very prominent state ownership and group ownership relations and social stratification, as well as with attempts at undermining the heritage of the revolution from various ideologically alien positions. In overcoming this state of affairs, the reaffirmation of the working and class bases of our policy becomes one of our primary tasks. It is possible to extricate ourselves from the difficulties and contradictions, vacillations and resistance from the crisis we find ourselves in only by developing a wider social action to strengthen the position and decisive role of the working class in the system of socialist self-management. In such conditions a deep class sense and significance lies in the demand that responsible positions in the LC and society should be occupied by many more workers from production and associated labor, from those environments where income is produced, where social problems and contradictions are refracting and felt in the most immediate way, by people who are ready and capable to fight without compromise for implementing LC policy.

There is no doubt that a greater participation of workers in organizations and forums at all levels of social organization would quickly result in essential changes in their work in the direction of greater effectiveness in practical action and in overcoming dilemmas and delays in implementing established policy.

There are real conditions to make a visible U-turn in this respect. We have had a high growth in the number of capable and qualified workers, particularly young ones, who distinguished themselves in self-managing practice and proved themselves with their work results. We should systematically work toward their reaching higher positions and on raising their capability, thereby enabling them to achieve even greater results in responsible positions and justify confidence of the ones who elected them.

During elections next year, we shall carry out cadre changes which will mean electing a great number of new, younger cadres to responsible positions in the LC and society. Even up to now, the LC has devoted appropriate attention to cadre regeneration and election of young people to responsible social positions. Continuing this trend of rejuvenation in the cadre policy, by next year we should be even more courageous and perform an even more radical breakthrough. Among other things this should also be done because next year a great number of cadres with precious revolutionary and work experience will leave operative and work functions as regulations on working relations are applied. It is not a question of any kind of change of generations, but of a natural and necessary process, of a need for electing an even greater number of young cadres to responsible positions in self-managing organizations and communities, in production, education, culture, science, delegate systems and socio-political organizations at all levels. We should with determination stimulate this process of rejuvenation, all the more so since we have a great number of educated young people, qualified young producers, engineers, technicians, research workers who affirm themselves in self-managing practice and proved themselves with their work, knowledge and abilities, so that they can take on an even greater responsibility for the further development of our society.

Elections which are underway in the LC and the forthcoming LC congresses and conferences and delegate elections present an opportunity for the further affirmation and consistent implementation of the established principles and criteria of the cadre policy. In all forms and at all stages of electorate activity, for whose good preparation and successful holding it is necessary that Communists are maximally [word indistinct] politically involved.

We should ensure that working people and citizens critically and openly discuss each candidate in a democratic atmosphere, primarily through the SAWP; that candidates' real values should be the main criteria for gaining the confidence of electoral bodies; and that the elected are the ones who would successfully deal with the present difficulties in economic and social life, who would listen to the demands of working people, and work toward improving the state of affairs.

A true democratic atmosphere should present an obstacle to attempts [words indistinct] by way of unprincipled and informal activity of groups and individuals, manipulating electors, unsupported and disqualifying criticism or diluting or vulgarizing them.

The LC must oppose any sectarian attitude toward electing the self-managing organs and delegate bodies and organs of the socio-political organizations those cadres who are not LC members but who are proving themselves in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management.

3. Promoting collective work and decisionmaking and strengthening responsibility, prompted by Tito's initiative 7 years ago, is a constituent part of the LCY program commitments for developing democratic socialist self-managing relations and socializing political decisionmaking. We do not have a thorough and comprehensive analysis of experiences and results we have achieved in this respect. However, in the all-party discussion after the 13th LCY Central Committee session, many shortcomings in the functioning and development of the self-managing delegate system were pointed out. These particularly referred to the work of leadership at all levels. Many things were said about the implementation of the essence of collective work and responsibility. This, together with what we know about the functioning of self-managing, particularly the delegate system, and assessments we have of them, enables us to say something, even if it is not complete, about the implementation of these commitments.

A delay in the development of socialist self-management and the serious economic difficulties we are currently experiencing have had a negative impact on the implementation of the essential aspects of collective work, decisionmaking, and responsibility. In conditions of strong etatistic and group property relations, when workers organized on the self-management basis make decisions only about a small part of income, when the delegate system, oppressed by various monopolies remains underdeveloped, when the role of the SAWP has not been developed as the widest democratic organizations of working people and citizens, and so forth; that is, in the conditions of serious sharpening of numerous contradictions which our society at this moment is facing, commitments about the decisive role of working people and citizens in our system, as well as the idea of collective work and responsibility, are being implemented with difficulty and too slowly. Shortcomings have become more prominent in those environments where this idea was being implemented in a formal and one-sided way and its essence neglected.

In my opinion, greater results have been achieved in democratizing relations in the LC and also in the work of its organs. The work of organs and leaderships has become more dynamic and substantial, better organized and programmed; there is more collective work done in a more democratic atmosphere with strengthened responsibility and personal involvement of all members and organs. Despite all the dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, results in achieving some principles of implementing the cadre policy are visible. For example, with the introduction of the 1-year term in office, that is, 2-year term in office, a greater number of new cadres have affirmed themselves. The LC has also started a practice of wider section of people from associated labor reaching responsible positions in the LC and in society in general, and their departure at the end of their term in office, as well as the beginning of carrying out political functions while remaining in regular working positions, and so forth.

It also brought about a certain demystification of a political function. It is becoming increasingly clear that a political function should not be a monopoly of one individual.

All this has narrowed the scope for leaderist ambitions and career-seeking, which in our conditions is of special importance. The introduction of the 1-year term of office for the most responsible state and political functions in the federation was of great importance for the stability of our system and relations, and for ensuring that the cadres from all our republics and provinces are represented in the organs of the federation on an equal footing. The positive experience of this practice tips the balance in favor of and vindicates the orientation that it should be continued.

During the period ahead, these and other positive results of the implementation of the principle of collective work should go on being asserted and developed.

In the implementation of the orientation about the consolidation of collective work, of decisionmaking and responsibility, its essence is of particular importance: the struggle for further democratization of relations in the LC and in our society in general, and against monopolization of social and political decisionmaking, hierarchical relations, bureaucratic usurpations, and leaderist conduct. At the same time, this is the way constantly to invigorate the self-management socioeconomic status of the working people in associated labor and in society as a whole, especially in controlling the social production trends and in strengthening the delegate system, without which there can be no implementation of the substance of this idea. accordingly, the struggle for the consistent application of the concept of collective work, decisionmaking, and responsibility cannot be a separate task, a task apart, something that has got a specific target. It is a complementary social necessity of the system of socialist self-management and of the development of its democratic relations, a social action within the context of a number of other actions opted for by the LCY and our society. In our present conditions this implies action to strengthen and enhance self-management democracy and delegate relations, and a persistent action to push away and remove a bureaucratic distortion of social relations and of all kinds of monopoly, including the monopoly of political functions.

Along this line, the relations within the LC have to be made more democratic; self-initiative must be developed in the Communists' activity on the basis of program orientations and of the LC positions and a far greater level of membership participation attained in formulating and implementing LC policy. The method and the substance of the work of all the organs and forums have to be improved further, and their better organization and greater responsibility for the more efficient implementation of the agreed positions and policy ensured, because this continues to be the biggest shortcoming of the LC and of our society.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PLAN, DEVELOPMENT

LD192210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Vidoje Zarkovic in the chair, today discussed the fundamental strategic issues of the new medium term plan and of the 1986 development and economic policies.

It has been reported that the Presidium established its proposed assessments and positions which it will submit to the LCY Central Committee for discussion at the 6 December session.

The Presidium also adopted the working program for implementing the LCY Central Committee positions on topical ideopolitical issues, employment, and social welfare policies, and its positions on realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation.

The program of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's international commitments in the run-up to the 13th LCY Congress was also adopted at the session.

ORLANDIC REELECTED PRESIDENT OF MONTENEGRO LC

AU162217 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Titograd, 28 Oct -- We live in a time when the LCY must complete in deeds the story about itself which it started after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. The LCY must draw clear and correct lessons from the present situation, relations, and practice; it must ensure, through its involvement prior to the 13th Congress, that certain prospects be opened for more stable and quicker socioeconomic and scientific-technological progress of the whole country and every part of it, and overcome the causes that led into stagnation and regression of self-management. These questions cannot and should not be neglected by anybody in the LCY any longer, or else we will all individually and collectively face increasingly grave consequences and trials, Marko Orlandic said, expressing his thanks for the unanimous reelection as president of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro for the period until the ninth congress, as his 1-year term of office had expired. The basic subject of the Central Committee session was to determine the ideopolitical positions for amendments to the Statute of the LC of Montenegro, an explanation was submitted by Savo Sekaric, member of the Presidium.

DENMARK AGREES TO RESCHEDULE YUGOSLAV DEBT

LD151512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Negotiations between the delegations of the Federal Executive Council and the Danish Government about the consolidation of Yugoslavia's debt to Denmark, which matures between 1 January this year and 15 May next year, have been held in Belgrade. The negotiations resulted in the initialling of an interstate agreement on a refinancing credit, worth about 45 million Danish kro er.

PRC'S HU QILI VISITS; TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

Belgrade Arrival

LD141944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, a delegation of the Communist Party of China, led by Hu Qili, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. He will have talks with the highest-ranking Yugoslav party leaders on further strengthening cooperation between the LCY and the CPC.

Other members of the CPC delegation include Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the CPC Committee of Fujian Province, and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison of the CPC Central Committee.

Hu Qili was greeted at Belgrade Airport by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Aleksandar Sekulovic, director of the LCY International Cooperation Department. Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the welcoming ceremony.

Holds Talks With Zarkovic

LD202256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG) -- Despite difficulties, progressive forces across the world are achieving significant results in the battle for social transformation and the development of socialism as a world process, it was set out in the Yugoslav-Chinese party talks in Belgrade today.

The talks were held between League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Vidoja Zarkovic and Chinese Communist Party Politburo and Secretariat member Hu Qili, heading a Chinese party delegation on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the LCY Presidency.

In the context of the difficulties progressive forces in the world face today, the representatives of the two parties singled out the economic crisis, strained international relations, and the rise of anti-communism and rightist ideologies in general. Zarkovic and Hu made note of the high level of accord between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party on major international problems, especially the questions of peace, disarmament, and international economic relations.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Hu Qili stated the hope that the Geneva talks between the leaders of the two superpowers would produce results along the line of the demands of the broadest world public. They stressed the need for all countries, and all peaceful and democratic forces to work for the revival of the process of detente.

Zarkovic acquainted the guest from China with the LCY's activities in the current stage of Yugoslavia's socialist development, the country's efforts to overcome economic difficulties, and preparations for the 13th LCY Congress next summer.

Hu Qili, for his part, stressed the Chinese party's determination to continue on the initiated course, and develop socialist society on the basis of the principles of Marxism applied to the concrete conditions in the People's Republic of China.

In the course of the day today, Hu Qili was received also by Yugoslav State Presidency member Nikola Ljubicic. Cooperation between the two countries was discussed, and the existence of numerous unutilized possibilities for its further expansion stressed. The Chinese party delegation were today also the guests of the Belgrade Communists.

Leaves for FRG

LD212330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2040 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 21 (TANJUG) -- The visit of the Communist Party of China's delegation to Yugoslavia will give a fresh impulse to strengthening and widening relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of China, and between the two countries as well.

This conviction was stated in the closing talks here today between Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY CC, and Hu Qili, a member of the Politbureau and of the Secretariat of the CP of China's Central Committee, who stayed in Yugoslavia since November 14 at the head of a CP of China's delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Economic cooperation between China and Yugoslavia lags behind the overall development of their political relations, although there are great possibilities and needs for promoting it, both sides assessed. They asserted the two parties' readiness for stimulating in this matter the activity of their relevant bodies and organizations.

The visiting delegation of China's CP left here this afternoon for Bonn at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

LEADERS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON GOSR

Zarkovic to Gorbachev

AU181212 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] -- On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for a further successful development of the USSR, and well-being of working people and the friendly peoples of the USSR. The telegram also expresses satisfaction resulting from a successful development of the relationship and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU as well as between the two countries, and expresses wishes for their future advancement in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, preserving peace, security, cooperation, and social progress.

Vlajkovic to Gromyko

AU181208 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] -- On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for prosperity of the friendly Soviet peoples.

Kurtesi to Tolkunov, Voss

AU181215 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, yesterday sent a telegram to Comrade Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade August Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressing cordial congratulations on the 68th October Revolution anniversary. The telegram expresses best wishes for prosperity of the USSR and the friendly Soviet people, and adds that the cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet represents a significant contribution in advancing cooperation and understanding between the two countries.

PLANINC, VLAJKOVIC CONGRATULATE NEW PPR LEADERS

Planinc Greets Messner

AU181059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent cordial congratulations and best wishes to Zgibniew Messner following his election as chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Vlajkovic Greets Jaruzelski

AU181058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On behalf of the Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR State Council, expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for further success in his work following his election to that post.

'SHARPER MEASURES' IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE NEEDED

AU181332 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2415, 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Caja Petkovic commentary: "Revolution Under Attack"]

[Text] It is not necessary to possess too many political reflexes in order to notice how united forces of enemies of our society have become so arrogant that they consider attacking the national liberation struggle and disgracing revolutionary achievements their legal obligation. They turned so much against everything we regard sacred and great, that there is no sphere of our social life in which their aggressive presence is not felt. And as time goes by, their attacks on strategic orientations of our society are becoming more severe and more open. Burdened by economic and social difficulties, we act as if we either do not notice it sufficiently, or that we do not give it the importance it really deserves.

The forces and tendencies which are trying to question the justification of the country's further development based on socialist self-management are growing stronger day by day, and the workers class and the LC are openly denied their leading and vanguard role. Statism and bureaucracy are entrenched so strongly that they are tightly holding their positions in almost all spheres without retreat. In many places these positions are even the LCY positions.

No hesitation is shown in directly attacking the brightest achievements of the revolution, of which, as a rule, brotherhood and unity are always the prime target. The most obvious ideas of nationalism often appear on the public scene, even through the legal institutions of the system. Together with swollen chauvinism and concealed irredentism and separatism they are endangering the achievements of the revolution and thus threaten the security of the country.

The sphere of intellectual activity has become the battlefield for the most severe ideological battles. Language purism, as an expression of the national primitivism in that sphere, more and more overtly longs for the revival of some expressions which were the product of Pavelic's state creation.

Without much hesitation and without much respect for anybody, parts of journalism and the press, in feuilleton and memoir writings, more and more frequently produce texts containing ideas of rehabilitating the movement of Chetniks, Ustashas, and Domobrani [home guards in Croatia between 1941 and 1944], ideas about so-called national reconciliation, and go as far as glorifying atrocities done by occupying forces such as those atrocities done by Horthy in Vojvodina. A tenacious political campaign is fought for reconciling the irreconcilable and for equating dedicated freedom fighters with the country's traitors and servants of the occupiers. The messages and the sense of these attempts are more perfidious and more far-reaching than they appear at first glance. Questioning the freedom-loving character of our revolution undoubtedly leads to questioning and reexamining the role, the place, and the importance of the Peoples' Liberation Army in the war and the socialist revolution. The successor of that Army's traditions and the armed guardian of the revolution, is, as is known, the Yugoslav People's Army. And therefore, the Army is being attacked. In some places the attack is so brutal and impudent that physically attacking members of the Army is not excluded.

"No revolution," Comrade Tito said many years ago, "can be preserved without armed forces to protect it. This is how it was in the past, this is how it is today, and this is how it will remain for a long time to come." Those who conspire against us today seem to know that very well. They are gradually and indirectly, but with increasing courage and arrogance, trying to aim their poison arrows at the Army, in order to lessen the undisputed reputation and undivided respect it enjoys among the people, in order to separate it from the people.

It is time to ask ourselves: Can the enemy be neutralized by the employment of defensive tactics, by only defending ourselves against attack and by the use of political phraseology? Can we fight like that indefinitely? The answer is, understandably, negative. In order to destroy the enemy and to retain a firm hold of the reins in this more and more open ideological battle, we are obliged to reach for sharper measures of the revolutionary democracy more often.

This is in the interest of the revolution and the preservation of its achievements.

NATIONALIST SPORTING INCIDENTS CAUSING CONCERN

AU161936 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1818 of 3 November carries on pages 14-19 a 4,000-word article by Stevan Niksic, Aleksandar Tijanic, and Aleksandra Pavlevski, "in cooperation with Snezana Bogavac, Ljubo Stojic, and Mirko Radak," entitled "The Cuckoo's Egg of Nationalism." The article examines "a new wave of nationalism" on the basis of "a chain eruption of nationalist sentiments in various parts of the country: Belgrade, Split, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Idrija...."

In Split, after a soccer game between the local club Hajduk and Crvena Zvezda of Belgrade, a mob threw stones at a bus from Sabac, Serbia, and at two trains departing for Belgrade; several 14-year-old cadets of the naval school center were beaten up and thrown into the sea, the article recalls. It reports discussions organized in Split which denounced the riots.

NIN quotes Zarko Puhovski, not further identified, who said on the youth radio in Zagreb that the attacks on cadets in Split have been going on since the new year. "Puhovski believes that it is a matter of a very clever and very dangerous tendency to provoke the army to a reaction, which would lead to a new role of the army in the internal political life of the country."

"Some 10 days earlier," NIN says, Belgrade police safely escorted Hadjuk supporters from Belgrade after a soccer game with Partizan of Belgrade, although Partizan supporters followed them all the way to the railroad station.

"Recently," the article reports, "Ljubljana taxi drivers refused to carry the Orvena Zvezda ice hockey team to their hotel. This constitutes only an overture to the game to their hotel. This constitutes only an overture to the game at which, for the first time since Slovenia was founded, the call of militant supporters was heard, 'Hang the Serbs' ["srbe na vrbe" -- literally "Serbs to the willows"]. And a folk song by an unidentified author was sung about 'Slovenia which was wonderful until the southerners got there.' Thus the guests, only a few days before the departure of the traditional Brotherhood and Unity train to Serbia, were escorted by a detachment of helmeted militia. The very next day, a statement by a Belgrade player appeared in the sports press to the effect that 'at times he felt like in Austria'!?"

NIN also reports without specifying the date that when the Ljubljana basketball team Smelt Olimpija was penalized after a disorderly game with Zadar of Croatia and was banned from playing at home, the president of the Ljubljana club resigned, "asserting that there is 'no federal sports forum which would have the right to penalize a Slovene club with a ban on playing in Slovenia,' and adding that this is 'even a constitutional problem and a question of our national integrity and social independence.'"

The article reports an event in Idrija, Slovenia: "in whatever way anybody may interpret this now, words by a girl at a dance, 'I don't dance with Bosnians,' and the slap in her face that followed this refusal provoked events because on which many people in Idrija are now ashamed. Four days later, in the same disco of Hotel Nanos, local boys attacked three workers from Bosnia-Hercegovina in revenge. These then clearly uttered the threat that they would pay back the revengers.

"And thus it happened: On 28 September, at the end of a scout fete in the Blue Hall, three workers from Bosnia-Hercegouina with staves attacked three local boys at the exit from the hall. Because of their injuries, the Idrija boys were taken to the Ljubljana clinical center, from where they were quickly released. As soon as trouble broke outside the hall, it was said in the hall, 'The Bosnians are hitting us.' A mass exit to the street followed. A group of 150 to 200 Idrija people marched on Hotel Nanos and on the huts where workers from other repulics live. They tried to force their way into the huts and to beat up those who live there. In this march of rowdies, a number of slogans could be heard which unequivocally demonstrated national intolerance. Energetic action by the militia prevented them from entering the workers' huts, but this event caused fear among Idrija people. While the mass of local people marched toward the workers' huts, another smaller group marched on the 'town' where there are also workers from other republics. They forced their way into their rooms, woke up most of them, shouting and threatening. However, there was no fight because the rowdies discovered that those living there were Macedonians.

"The milia workers interved quickly and efficiently, as we said, and identified all the participants of these events which were described merely as violations of public peace and order."

NIN concludes that "these events obviously reflected the tension which exists between 'the southerners' and the Slovenes," quotes several local Idrija people denouncing the events, and examines the role of the Socialist Youth Federation in the struggle against nationalism.